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Aug. 25, N.Y. Sun stated in part: "The crew of the submarine torpedo-boat Porpoise attached to the torpedo station had a narrow escape Monday last off Brenton Reef lightship, owing to a defect in the sea chests or diving rudders—the boat kept settling until she rested on bottom, a depth of 120 feet—when the valves were opened the pressure was so great that the valves and pipes burst and they were useless. Then it was seen that water was coming in, not only through the torpedo tube in the bow, but through the seams in the sides. The crew kept at their air pump, and after forty-five minutes it was seen that there was a buoyancy showing, and soon the boat began to rise. All that time there was fifteen inches of water in the vessel, which to the crew appeared as if it was slowly creeping up to drown them. There was no escape from the vessel. They were practically facing death."

Aug. 26, N.Y. Herald stated, in part: "Other submarine boats in the U.S. Navy have recently played tricks like that of the Porpoise at Newport. One of the serious faults of submarines now in commission is their erratic inclination to seek the bottom when they are supposed to slip along only a few feet below the surface of the water. The builders of the LAKE BOAT have long urged, as a distinct advantage of their type of submarine, the fact that it has a keel which can be released by a simple device. When this is done the cigar-shaped body of boat is supposed to quickly rise to surface." The Lake submarine is built to operate, if desired, on wheels upon the bottom at 150 feet depth. It can arise as quickly as it submerges, by simply reversing the hydroplanes, which are distinctly a Lake patent. The Lake has duplicate air and water ballast pumps for operation at 150 foot pressure, and a 1,000 lb. anchor and 10,000 lbs. drop keel that can instantly be released, permitting the vessel to shoot up from any depth. THE DIVING CHAMBER, exclusive to the Lake submarine, permits escape under any emergency.

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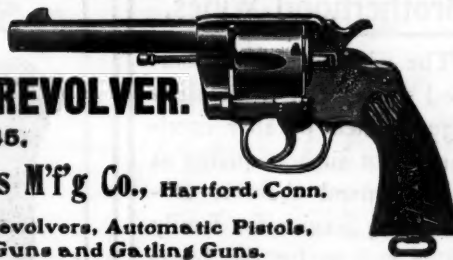
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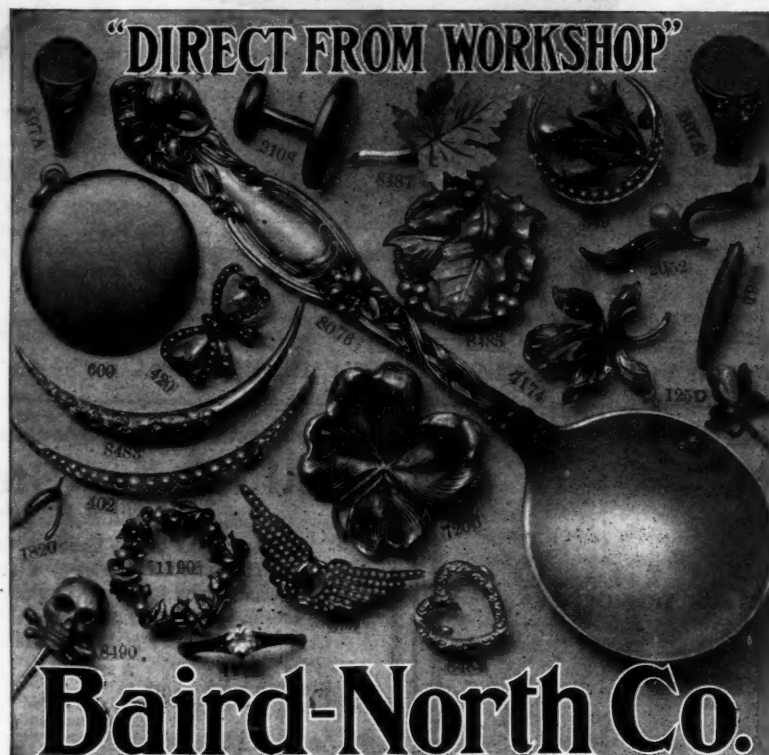
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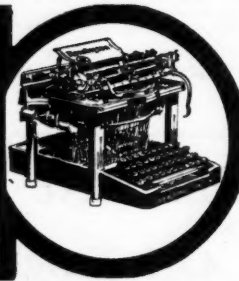
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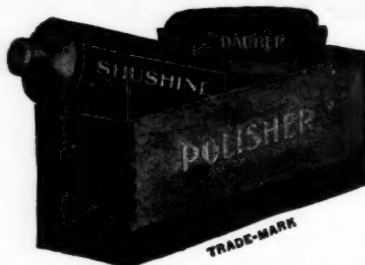
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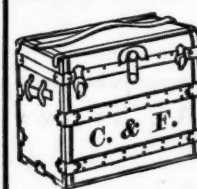
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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Newspaper despatches report an occurrence at the University of California which, if correctly described, indicates a gross misapprehension among certain students at that institution as to their rights and responsibilities under the system of military instruction provided at such establishments by the United States Government. According to the reports an order was recently issued requiring that students receiving military instruction under an Army officer assigned to the university for that purpose should march into their class rooms in military formation. This order so displeased the students concerned that they indulged in manifestations which, if reports are to be credited, bordered closely on a riot. When information of the affair reached the War Department the authorities of the university were promptly advised to drop the offenders from the roll of students entitled to receive military instruction, which was as promptly done. This affair not only indicates a total misunderstanding by the offending students as to their privileges and duties under the system of military training freely provided for them, but it lends emphasis to certain suggestive statements contained in the annual report of Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, Inspector General of the Army. In an outline of those statements published in these columns October 22, Page 187, General Burton points out that of the eighty institutions of learning to which officers of the Army are detailed as instructors in military science and tactics, there are only nine at which the true military spirit is very fully developed and nurtured, ten where it is developed as far as practicable, nine where it is fairly developed, twelve where it is developed to a slight extent, and on down with very little development at four, little if any at five, and none at all at four. General Burton's view of conditions at these institutions, taking them altogether, is on the whole favorable but in view of the fact that the first step in developing the true military spirit is to inculcate the lesson of obedience and respect for authority, it may be worth while to inquire whether some judicious revision is needed in the list of schools and colleges entitled to the services of Army officers as military instructors. Meanwhile the prompt and vigorous action of the War Department in the case of the alleged offenders at the University of California deserves the heartiest commendation. If it brings home to the young men a realization that orders are orders and must be obeyed, be they agreeable or otherwise, the offending students will have learned the fundamental lesson of the military service, a lesson without which all others are useless.

While the British military expedition into Tibet under command of Colonel Younghusband appears to have been entirely successful in so far as it demonstrated the ability of British troops to penetrate that inhospitable country and dictate terms to its Buddhist rulers, there is a belief in professional circles in England that in a military and diplomatic sense the whole enterprise was a failure and a blunder which may yet lead to results of the gravest character. This view of the case is very clearly set forth by the Army and Navy Gazette of London, which points out that if Colonel Younghusband had remained at Lhasa, or if a military resident with a sufficient garrison been established there, the expedition would have been excellently justified both on military and diplomatic grounds. As it is, after spending about \$5,000,000, the expedition has been withdrawn without having accomplished anything except to obtain an inoperative and ineffectual treaty which is null and void because it lacks the approval of China. Our London contemporary holds that the British assumption that the Chinese sovereignty over

Tibet was merely nominal and could be safely ignored, was a serious mistake. Chinese sovereignty over Tibet is as real as it ever was, and its purpose, says our contemporary, "is to cheat Great Britain of her victory and embroil us in difficulties with Germany and Russia. If China refuses to sanction the British treaty with Tibet, as now seems probable, we shall be told that the refusal is due to the opposition of Russia and Germany at Peking. There is, in fact, the best reason for believing that the treaty was published in Chinese official circles with this very object, and that an endeavor is being made to involve us in further serious misunderstanding with both those Powers." Another unfortunate effect of the Tibet expedition suggested is that it has offended the religious sensibilities of a large part of the British native army, among whom are perhaps 50,000 soldiers who feel that the great sanctuary of Buddhism has been wantonly defiled. The Gazette says in conclusion: "Let us admire and applaud the courage and endurance of officers and men, and the skill with which the expedition to Tibet has been planned and executed, but let us recognize that the enterprise is likely to be fruitless, and that we have been thwarted and deluded by the astute diplomacy of Peking. If we forego what we have demanded we shall suffer disastrously in prestige. If we press our demands, it is difficult to see how we can avoid further trouble and outlay, and perhaps even another expedition may be necessary."

After many days of discussion and months of individual study Admiral Dewey, on behalf of himself as president of the General Board of the Navy and of his colleagues on that board, has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy recommendations for new ships which, the board feels, Congress should appropriate for at its coming session. These recommendations have been referred by Secretary Morton to the individual members of the Board on Construction and will later be taken up formally by that board, which will submit an endorsement for the Secretary's guidance in preparing his recommendations to Congress regarding the increase of the Navy. The recommendations are in striking contrast to those of last year, in that they provide for no protected cruisers. It is believed that they will be generally approved by the Service as progressive and, in the main, presenting the most urgent necessities of the Navy today. The board asks for three battleships of about 16,000 tons and of the same general type as the Connecticut class; five scout cruisers of the general type of those authorized by the last Congress; six torpedo-boat destroyers, which shall be larger and more seaworthy, even at the expense of the high speed attained by those in the Navy to-day; six torpedo-boats, also larger than those recently built in this country; and two squadron colliers. It is estimated that the appropriate limit of cost for this program will be \$41,300,000. The battleships it is estimated will cost at the most \$8,000,000 each and the scout cruisers \$2,000,000 each. Homogeneity is what the board is striving for in recommending that the new cruisers shall be of about the same class as the Connecticut. The Russo-Japanese war has shown the great superiority of the battleship and of the absolute necessity for torpedo craft and scout ships as adjuncts of the battleship squadron. It is to be hoped that the Congress will follow the recommendations which the Secretary will send to it, based as they will be upon the joint reports of the General Board and the Board on Construction. We believe that Secretary Morton is thoroughly in sympathy with the need for an adequate Navy, and he has shown the genuineness of this sympathy by an appreciation, which so many of his predecessors have lacked, of the fact that to build such a Navy is expensive, reckoned in dollars and cents; but the only real economy, estimated in results.

While it was probably not expected by the United States Government that its invitation to the powers to join in another conference at The Hague to consider various questions relating to neutral commerce and contraband of war would be accepted by Russia during the continuance of hostilities in the Far East, the manner of the Russian declination is distinctly reassuring. It has been pointed out in some quarters that it might prove offensive to Russia to invite her to take part in a conference which might tend to restrict her freedom of action in a war in which she was at the time actually engaged, and from that standpoint it was held that the call for the conference should either have been withheld or Russia should have been omitted from the list of nations to which it was extended. The reply to this contention is that when the Czar of Russia issued his invitations for the first conference at The Hague the United States was actually at war with Spain, but that, notwithstanding that fact the invitation was eagerly accepted by the Government at Washington and was heartily approved by the American people. Those facts are evidently well remembered by Russia, for her declination of the American invitation to a second conference is couched in terms which not only disclose no trace of resentment, but which virtually admit that after the close of the present war a further discussion of unsettled questions will doubtless prove highly desirable.

Newspapers published in the city of Panama present what purports to be the text of a protest submitted to the United States Government by the Minister from

Panama to Washington against certain acts of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone. The Minister contends that Governor Davis has proceeded upon the "untenable assumption" that the United States has acquired absolute sovereignty over the Canal Zone, that the establishing of custom houses and postoffices for handling foreign mails within the limits of the zone is in violation of the rights of Panama and that these and other acts of "usurpation" on the part of the Governor require the negotiation of a new treaty in which the rights and interests of Panama and the United States shall be specifically defined. We are bound, of course, to assume that the Minister has presented this remarkable protest under definite instructions from the Government of Panama, thus probably necessitating further diplomatic negotiations between his government and our own. But if he, on his own responsibility, has impugned the motives of a high official of the United States and denounced the American interpretation of a treaty entered into by both governments in perfect good faith, it is evident that his usefulness in a diplomatic capacity at Washington has been seriously impaired, if not wholly destroyed.

The movement in Canada looking to the placing of wireless telegraphy under government control will be regarded by the United States and other progressive nations with hearty approval. It is already evident that the use of this new system of communication in the intercourse of nations will ultimately have to be regulated by an international agreement prescribing a code, together with the conditions and restrictions which shall apply in time of war. As a preliminary to such an international agreement it will be necessary for each nation using wireless telegraphy to assume control of the system within its own borders, thus affording a working basis for a practical understanding as to its use in international communication. It is a notable fact, and one that will be memorable in the history of wireless telegraphy, that the need of subjecting it to control under an international agreement was first clearly foreseen by officers of the United States Army and Navy on whose earnest recommendation the first international conference with that object in view was held in Berlin in June of the present year.

The new uniform order has finally received the approval of the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War and gone to the printer. The recommendation of General Chaffee that the letters "U.S." again be used on the collars of the uniform coats of officers of the Army has been approved and will take effect on July 1 next. As was stated in the Journal of Nov. 5, the demand among officers for a return to this insignia was universal. It has been pointed out in many reports to the War Department from officers that with the coat of arms as the collar ornament it was impossible to distinguish a Regular officer from an officer in the Militia. The force of this argument has been seen by both General Chaffee and the Secretary of War.

Reports received by the Chief of Artillery from the various seacoast fortifications show that there has been a remarkable improvement this year in the target practice firing over the firing of last year and previous years. Probably never before in the history of the Army has the Artillery been in such a state of efficiency, so far as its marksmanship is concerned, as it is at the present time. The records made in mortar firing are said to be truly remarkable. This also may be said to apply to the scores made with the big guns mounted at the various fortifications. For obvious reasons the authorities at the War Department have decided that it would be unwise to give out for publication the exact scores made by the different Artillery companies.

The question of who shall sign the warrants of the non-commissioned staff officers of the Army is now before the War Department. Judge Advocate General Davis has rendered an opinion to the effect that only the Secretary of War, or the Assistant Secretary, if the Secretary delegates authority to him, may legally sign such warrants, and not the chief of the staff department to which the non-commissioned officer is appointed. It is provided in the new Army Regulations that the chief of the staff departments may sign such warrants, but to this view General Davis takes exception. The question is now before Secretary Taft who will probably support the view of the Judge Advocate General.

Estimates recently prepared in the Bureau of Navigation show that when all the ships now building have been commissioned the Navy will need for the manning of all its vessels about 2,087 officers and 62,368 men. This is more than twice as many men as the law provides for to-day. It is an illustration of the uneven way in which Congress has been building up the Navy in the past, appropriating for new ships, under pressure from the shipbuilding interests of the country, and refusing to listen to the appeal of the Navy Department for corresponding increase all along the line. The situation demands immediate attention and Secretary Morton will place the subject before Congress in no uncertain tone.

Korea seems to be undergoing the fate of the conquered. A private letter from that country, dated Aug. 30, says: "The Japanese have been kicking up a 'yah dan' (which we translate rumpus) by trying to gobble up wholesale the Koreans' lands and second by forcing men into service as coolies and sending them north. In Chemulpo they seized the Koreans on the streets and, without allowing them to return to their homes, packed them in boats until there was nothing but standing room and shipped them north like cattle. The same is going on in the country and the Koreans are resisting to the extent of their strength. We hope they will win the day. The Japanese have lost much of foreign sympathy and favor lately." The fate of Korea is the result of the systematic neglect of preparation for war which has been so often urged upon us for adoption as our national policy. Her population of about ten millions is comparable with the strength of the Confederate States, where our Civil War broke out, about 8,000,000 whites and 4,000,000 blacks; but what a difference in power of defense. Oriental misrule has placed Korea in the humiliating position to which some of our theorists would reduce us. A queer chapter of history was written when she, turning from her neighbors on both sides, sent a message across the sea asking the Republic which to her eyes combined peace with strength and unselfishness to take her under its wing. It could not be, but Americans are justified in feeling sympathy for the dejected people who, looking into the future, foresaw the evils that are upon them now. When the present war broke out the Russians were much out of favor in Korea. The ungentle ways of subordinates offended the people and the selfish ambition of the officials confirmed the country's statesmen in their belief that subjugation would follow Russian triumph. The Japanese were greeted with pleasure on their arrival, but the incoming officials soon showed that they expected obedience from the king and the only improvement lay in the better manners of the well-disciplined Japanese soldiers. For a time the war did not bear hardly on the common people of Korea, but the Japanese soon began to buy provisions at prices the natives could not pay and the poorer classes of the cities are now facing a winter of deprivation. As the operations in Manchuria expanded and the losses of men were almost more than Japan could recoup from her own people, impressing of the natives began. Many a Korean has died for a cause he has learned to hate.

It is interesting to observe that the opinion recently expressed in these columns to the effect that the future status of war correspondents would be greatly modified as a result of the present conflict in the Far East is strongly urged by M. Pierre Giffard of La Revue de Paris, who is himself a war correspondent of large experience. In a translation of one of his articles on this subject published in the Review of Reviews, M. Giffard declares that if there is one personage whose star has paled during the present year it is the war correspondent. Preceding wars, says M. Giffard, had placed the war correspondent on a pinnacle, but the belligerents in the Far East have gradually learned that "no matter how well-disposed he may be to render service to his commander-in-chief in presenting victories as triumphs and reverses as part victories, he can nevertheless be nothing but a spy." M. Giffard deprecates what he calls the "insane competition" among journalists to secure the most voluminous sensational reports. He says these serve neither the public nor the journals. Continuing this sweeping and, as many will contend, unduly severe criticism, the writer says: "Had I been Kuropatkin, I should not have allowed a single journalist to set foot within a circle of silence which I should have drawn around my armies, and on that account I should have shown the utmost severity. That is what the Japanese did, and they did wisely. With the rapid systems of communication of the present day, the presence of war correspondents with an army in the field is intolerable to any general. And the journalist would do better to write about accomplished facts, to complete official telegrams, paraphrasing and explaining them, and the public would probably be better served. Thus, the war correspondent's self-imposed mission will disappear, and many a one will be spared an inglorious death at the front, however bravely faced. Correspondents should, also, be careful not to violate the confidence reposed in them by the commanders. It was the indiscreet despatch of a correspondent to London in 1870 which gave to the Germans their first information of MacMahon's movements, which resulted in the disaster of Sedan."

In an article on "The West Point of the Future" in the Cosmopolitan Magazine for November its editor, John Brisben Walker, argues for an increase in the number of cadets at the Military Academy to two thousand, making the course two years, one thousand cadets entering each year. This to be followed by a second course at a staff college of two additional years—the classes of the staff college to be made up each year by the selection of two hundred cadets from those graduating from the Military Academy. This, as Mr. Walker argues, would accomplish the purpose of giving the splendid training of West Point to a number of young men proportionate to the large population of the country who would furnish a skilled body of officers for the National Guard. It would send into civil life each year eight hundred students, who had

been trained in ideals of truth and integrity and in methods of hard work, system and regularity. They would add a leaven of honor to the commercial life of the United States. Mr. Walker is quite right in assuming that military education should be made more general. We should cease to be disturbed by the bugaboo of militarism if every boy in the land could have at least an elementary military training, be taught the advantages of associated and systematic action and learn that respect for authority which is the foundation of good government. But surely the active and ingenious mind of Mr. Walker should enable him to suggest some method of accomplishing this without destroying our Military Academy. That it is beyond criticism or improvement we do not contend, but only that changes in an institution which has accomplished so much as West Point has should be made with the greatest deliberation and at the suggestion, or with the approval, of those who are best informed as to the needs of the institution. And because a training of four years has been found to produce a certain educational result it by no means follows that the same result could be accomplished in a lesser period.

The mobility of the Japanese artillery is as remarkable as anything else in the campaign in Manchuria. It has marched with the troops, occupied forward positions, and seized vantage points from which it could pour a concentrated fire upon the enemy from a position of command, and generally has shown very remarkable qualities. The Japanese artillery regulations are modelled on those of Germany. Six men are attached to each gun, and five to each ammunition wagon, so that a section of two guns and one wagon has seventeen men. In action, a wagon with forty rounds is stationed about fifteen yards behind the guns, but no indication is given as to the position of the line of wagons. A battery in movement is always preceded by artillery scouts. A special rangefinder is used, one or two men being detailed for the work, and when fire is opened the center section takes the estimated elevation, the right section an elevation giving 150 yards greater range, and the left section the same range less than the center section. The last named begins the fire, and, according to the observation made of the two rounds, the right or left section continues. A small group of observers, consisting of one non-commissioned officer and two gunners for each battery, take stations in advance and on the flanks to observe the results of the firing, which they transmit to the officer commanding the battery by means of flag signals. The maximum rate of fire is from five to twenty rounds a minute per battery of six pieces, but when rapid fire is used, without relaying the guns, it is possible to fire ten rounds per gun per minute. The Russki Invalid doubts whether the Japanese have ever attained this rate in practice.

It is not the intention of the General Staff, as has been stated recently, to issue instructions to commanding officers for their guidance in the preparation of reports in the cases of chaplains of their commands. It is true that a recommendation to this effect was made to the Chief of Staff, but the General Staff, as a body, on considering the matter, has decided that every opportunity to recommend a chaplain for "extraordinary efficiency" is presented to a commanding officer each month when his chaplain's report passes through his hands, and every year when he reports to the War Department the efficiency of the officers of his command. The authorities at the War Department regret exceedingly the interpretation which it has been forced to place upon the act authorizing the promotion of chaplains who have been recommended for extraordinary efficiency, and it is not generally believed that Congress meant that such an interpretation should be given the act. The wording of the act is unfortunate, however, and as it stands the interpretation of Judge Advocate General Davis is the only one that can logically be given the statute. There are some chaplains who have not yet received the benefit of this act whom the War Department would like much to advance. Among this number may be mentioned Chaplain George Robinson of the 1st Infantry. Unless a chaplain is recommended by his commanding officer, however, for some particular meritorious act, the Department does not feel that it can advance him under the present law.

Some trouble is being had in getting good water at the Army post at Point Benita, Cal. According to the report of the affair received at the War Department the difficulty seems to be due to a difference of opinion between the medical authorities at the post and the Quartermaster's Department. It appears that the Quartermaster's Department dug a well at a place reported as unsuitable by the officers of the Medical Department and that soon after the water was used there was an outbreak of typhoid fever. The Quartermaster's Department then attempted to remedy matters by putting some cement work in the interior of the well, but the medical officers still reported against the use of the water. In the meanwhile the commanding officer of the post is leaving the two staff departments to fight the matter out between themselves and is having all the water used at the post brought from a point some distance away and then boiled. The authorities at the War Department are of the opinion that if an artesian well is dug

at the post at the proper place the difficulty in supplying the post with water will be obviated.

Capt. Charles M. Thomas, in charge of the training station at Newport, was at the Navy Department this week and had a conference with the officials regarding the methods of training in the Navy. His tremendous success in the training of men for the Navy has brought Captain Thomas forward as one of the very best authorities on this important work, and his suggestions are highly valued by the Department. He is not one of those who favors the training ships. His plan, and it must be said that it has worked admirably, is to take the recruits and keep them in training for about eight months. In this time they are given short cruises of about a week's time. About six weeks of this time is spent cruising and the rest ashore. The men are then ready for the rating of ordinary seamen. Captain Thomas finds converted yachts excellent for this service. He could, with eight of these converted yachts and as many officers, train at least four hundred men in eight months. This is only one of many helpful suggestions along the same line which the Department has under consideration.

Now that the election is over the designations of civilians for examination for commissions in the Army will soon be made. There are just twenty-three vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant to which civilians may legally be appointed. Of the six military colleges selected by the War Department as entitled, because of their proficiency, to nominate each one student for appointment, two have reported that they have no student who desires such designation. These are the military college at Chester, Pa., and the military school at Shattuck, Minn. The other four will designate principals and alternates for the examination for commissions, which will leave nineteen vacancies which may be filled by outside appointment. Six designations, besides the four from military colleges, have already been made by the President, and it is expected that the remainder will be made in a few days.

If the decision of the Chief of Staff stands, the new Army Regulation directing that the final competitive examination of enlisted men for commission shall occur next year on May 1 instead of in September, as has been the custom, will not be suspended for a year. Considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon the War Department to have this regulation suspended in order that men whose two years of enlisted service will expire between May 1 and September 1 of 1905, may not be required to wait another year before they may take the examination. General Chaffee has refused, thus far, to suspend the Regulation, but there is reason to believe that the matter will be taken to the President.

A California correspondent says: "Your quotation from the Sunset Magazine amused some of us here. As you know the publication is owned by the Southern Pacific. The camping place at Atascadero was a veritable hell-hole with stifling dust, intense heat (110-125°), bad water and malaria. See the report of the commander of the division hospital to the surgeon general if it is worth while. However, the Southern Pacific gets tariff rates for carrying soldiers south of San Francisco, and must carry them virtually free north of that point, so you can understand how hard they are working against the selection of a camping site in the more healthful region near Mount Shasta. The JOURNAL gets stronger, better and more interesting every week."

The members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications of the Army have been in St. Louis, Mo., this week. The trip was undertaken in order that the board might have the advantage of inspecting the United States Government exhibit of ordnance and at the same time see the exhibits of other countries. The board spent the entire week at the exposition. Next week Brig. Gen. J. P. Story, Chief of Artillery, Lieut. Col. R. D. Potts, A.C., and Major E. M. Weaver, A.C., will be at Fort Riley and will inspect the new Field Artillery gun and equipment.

The New Orleans Picayune, in a well-considered article on the lack of engineer officers in the Navy, expresses surprise that the naval authorities have not long since adopted the only logical remedy which is "to frankly admit that the destruction of the Engineer Corps was a mistake and restore it by re-enrolling all engineer officers who still remain on the active list of the Service and adding to the reorganized corps competent men wherever they can be secured."

M. Krasnoff, the military correspondent of the Russki Invalid, does not regard the Japanese as being naturally brave, and says that the military and patriotic education which they receive transforms them entirely. They are good soldiers, and their training is remarkable from every point of view.

Within the next four months the Bureau of Ordnance will hold a test of improved torpedo air compressors. It is expected that six or seven companies will participate in the test. The compressors are to be driven by electricity and will be for use on the new battleships.

A paper on "The Copper River Country, Alaska," read before the Franklin Institute April 21, 1904, by Major W. R. Abercrombie, U.S.A., is completed in the Journal of the Institute for November. Major Abercrombie has traveled over more territory than any other white man in Central Alaska, and besides his personal observation, he has gathered a large amount of information from prospectors and others. He built the trans-Alaska military road from Port Valdez to the Yukon river with its docks and bridges, as described in his reports to the War Department, from 1898 to 1901. No one, therefore, is better informed as to the character and possibilities of the region he describes, and he speaks of it with enthusiasm. Garden vegetables can be made to grow in abundance in the Copper river valley. There is evidence, too, that, when acclimated, grain and hay will both mature and bring forth abundant crops to support the animals needed for food. As to the mineral wealth there is no doubt. Ordinarily, says Major Abercrombie, we have been used to look upon a mineralized zone as some ten or twenty miles in length; in the Wrangell group we have almost a circle eighty miles in diameter, the mineralization of which is simply marvelous; and yet, valuable as these concentrates are (and there must be some mighty ore deposits in this vast area of volcanic matter), they are as valueless commercially as so much sandstone without the aid of the railroad and reduction works. Low-grade ores are met with from Keystone Canyon westward; in fact, on the flood plains of Lowe river boulders showing native copper to the naked eye can be found. If one group of mines could deflect a transcontinental trunk line, as is the case in Butte, Mont., and the great Northern Railroad, what will this mighty zone, which, considering surface indications as final, and which contains a dozen properties of far greater value as copper propositions than have ever been mined in the State of Montana, do for the commercial interests of the Pacific Coast? If the purchase of Alaska was an epoch in the history of the Pacific Coast, the opening of Central Alaska to the general public by the War Department will be an epoch in the history of the copper mining industry in the Western Hemisphere. Such a railroad should be built to connect the Yukon river with tide water at Port Valdez which may be entered any day in the year by ocean-going steamers. This road could be built for \$14,000 a mile, exclusive of bridging the Copper river. There is already business enough in sight to make such a road profitable.

Upon the recommendation of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Chief Carpenter Charles Thompson has been recommended for a gold medal for saving life. The bravery of Thompson was displayed many years ago off the coast of South America when he saved the life of Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. Commander Wilson has furnished a statement regarding the occurrence, from which it appears that at San Fernando, Trinidad, W.I., Feb. 24, 1887, a boat in which he was with fifteen others capsized in a squall. He says: "At the time we were about three miles from shore and five miles from the ship and the sea was rough and it was raining and blowing. The boat made a half turn and when I came to the surface I found myself under the sail. At the time I had on my rain clothes and was about exhausted and saw no chance of saving myself when I was pulled from under the sail and hauled onto the side of the boat by one of the party who proved to be Charles Thompson, at that time an apprentice. After the boat had capsized he had fortunately gotten hold of her gunwale. Seeing the position I was in, not knowing at the time who it was, he, without any thought of himself, left his secure place at the risk of never getting back and saved my life. There is no doubt that I would have drowned had it not been for Thompson who risked his life to save mine. During this time three men drowned. Nine of us succeeded in getting a place along the gunwale of the boat which was now lying on her side with the mast awash. The sea was very rough, the weather was squally, and it was raining hard. At times the boat would show a tendency to right which, if she did, I feared would cause her to go down, leaving the nine of us without any support. Several times Thompson, at my order, went out on the mast and by means of his weight balanced the boat and kept her from being righted and swamped. Immediately upon my return to the ship I made a report of Thompson's gallant work and also of the case of another apprentice named Allen. I strongly approve of Admiral Davis's recommendation that Chief Carpenter Thompson be given a gold life-saving medal for saving life at imminent risk to himself."

Col. Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., who was an interested spectator at the joint maneuvers of regular troops and organized militia in Virginia, has written an article on those exercises for the Army and Navy Gazette of London which we republish elsewhere in these columns in the belief that it will be read with both pleasure and profit by members of the military profession in the United States. It will be observed that where Colonel Vincent criticizes he does so with kindness and the discriminating judgment of a military officer of wide experience, and where he praises it is with sincerity and heartiness. He is particularly considerate in his judgment of the militia, making generous allowance for the effect of the extensive travel which it had to undertake for its exhaustive labor in the field, and for its unfamiliarity with service conditions. His opinion, therefore, that the forces, "militia as well as Regulars," were excellent as to personnel, both physically and mentally, is extremely gratifying. His criticism as to the arrangement of the maneuver camps, transport and equipment, will command the serious attention of military officers in the United States, and his statement that the maneuvers have been helpful to the Service might properly be supplemented with the remark that Colonel Vincent had also performed a highly useful work in giving a broad and admirably considered estimate of the maneuvers as seen from the European viewpoint.

The attention of the Quartermaster General was recently called to a cable dispatch from Honolulu to the effect that complaint has been made by many of the twenty-eight second lieutenants recently graduated from the Military Academy and ordered to the Philippines that they had not received proper accommodations on board the transport Sheridan, but had been assigned to quarters in the "steerage." The truth of the matter is that when

these twenty-eight young lieutenants were ordered to the Philippines on the Sheridan, last July, they were directed to report to the Quartermaster General of the Army in ample time to be assigned proper accommodations on the transport. It is stated at the Quartermaster's Department in the War Department that notwithstanding this order, which is practically the first official order these young men ever received after being graduated from West Point, only six of them actually reported for accommodations as directed. These six, all of whom because of their foresight and obedience to orders received stateroom accommodations, are as follows: Second Lieuts. R. C. Richardson, jr., 14th Cav.; H. J. Reilly, 2d Cav.; R. V. Venable, 22d Inf.; C. A. Meals, 18th Inf.; J. D. Burnett, jr., 7th Inf., and J. W. Stilwell, 12th Inf. According to the report received by the War Department, the other young lieutenants simply went on board the Sheridan at San Francisco just before she sailed and after the staterooms had been filled up, and demanded accommodations. No staterooms being left at this late day, they had to be assigned to hospital accommodations, which are not in the steerage, and which it is said at the War Department are perfectly suitable. The War Department officials are not inclined to feel at all regretful over the fact that these young men who did not report in compliance with orders, were not given first class stateroom accommodations, such as the six who did report received.

The fact that the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice will ask Congress at its coming session to appropriate one million dollars annually for the next few years to be devoted to the establishment and equipment of suitable rifle ranges in the vicinity of the larger cities and to the issuing of arms and ammunition under certain restrictions, the offering of small prizes, etc., has awakened a great deal of interest throughout the country and applications are pouring in for the location of these ranges. It is contemplated that ranges shall be established in the vicinity of Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco, Salt Lake and Los Angeles. While the selection of these cities would naturally be gratifying to the residents thereof who would like to engage in rifle practice for the exercise and pleasure connected therewith, the rifleman in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, Indianapolis, Mobile, Savannah, Buffalo and other cities feel that they are quite as much interested in the proposition and feel as much entitled to recognition as the rifleman of the other cities mentioned. New York has one of the finest ranges at Creedmoor and the range at Sea Girt, N.J., is accessible to rifleman of the Eastern States. It is therefore represented that when the National Board secures the initial appropriation it should set about establishing ranges in States which are not so favorable. Fort Harrison offers an excellent location for a range which could be used by rifleman within a radius of fifty miles of Indianapolis for practice on Saturday afternoons and holidays and for those from Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago who desire to spend several days on the range. There is quite a strong influence being exerted to secure one of the ranges for Indianapolis. Various propositions for the establishment of the ranges are now under consideration.

John Thomas Kane, seaman, was discharged from the Don Juan de Austria April 29, 1904, with an ordinary discharge. On Aug. 6, 1904, he presented to the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Wabash at Boston, Mass., an honorable discharge, purporting to have been issued to him on board of the Don Juan de Austria, April 29, honorable discharge gratuity allowed to men who re-enlist 1904; was re-enlisted thereon and given credit for the list for four years within four months from dates of honorable discharges. When the discharge reached the Bureau of Navigation, it was discovered that the signatures on the discharge were forged. An investigation was at once made, and, as a result, Kane was brought to trial before a general court-martial at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., found guilty of "using forged signatures upon a writing, knowing them to be forged for the purpose of obtaining the payment of a claim against the United States," "causing to be presented to a person in the naval service for payment a claim against the United States, knowing said claim to be fraudulent," "attempting a fraud against the United States," and "scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals," and sentenced "to be confined at the navy yard, Boston, for a period of ten years; to perform extra police duties during such confinement, and to lose all pay and allowances that may become due him during his term of confinement, except the sum of three dollars per month for necessary prison expenses and twenty dollars to be paid him at the expiration of his term of confinement; and then to be dishonorably discharged from the naval service; the total loss of pay in this case amounting to two thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-five cents (\$2,642.85)." The Department approved the above sentence, but reduced the period of confinement with corresponding extra police duties and loss of pay and allowances to four years.

The 11th Battery of Field Artillery, U.S.A., returned to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Nov. 2 from Mt. Gretna, Pa., where it had gone on a practice march. The battery, which was in command of Captain Harmon, made the trip to Mt. Gretna in eight days and returned in ten days. The roads were pretty bad part of the way. On an average twenty miles a day were covered. About 130 participated in the trip. The guns transported are about as heavy as any with which the Field Artillery is equipped. The battery had with it four five-inch siege guns and equipment, but a supply train attached to the battery largely increased the usual complement of men, mules and horses. When in motion the train was fully half a mile in length. At Mt. Gretna the 11th Battery joined the forces with two batteries from Fort Myer that were also out for practice. Artillery practice at long and short ranges with various battery drills occupied the time of the men at Mt. Gretna, and the trip on a whole was very much enjoyed.

The Inspector General of the Army has made his report to the Secretary of War of the military colleges in the United States which, during the past year, have attained such proficiency as to entitle them to recognition in the official Army Register of 1905. Although all of these colleges have been notified that they are entitled to have the names of their three leading graduates printed in the Army Register, only thirty-four of them have as yet reported the names of such graduates to the Military Secretary. The following named colleges which are en-

titled to recognition have not reported the names of their students: University of Arizona, Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, Delaware College, University of Florida, East Florida Seminary, North Georgia Agricultural College, State University and Agricultural College, University of Maine, North Carolina College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, Ohio Wesleyan University, Pennsylvania Military College, St. Joseph's College, South Dakota Agricultural College, University of Tennessee, West Texas Military Academy, Agricultural College of Utah, Agricultural and Mechanical College, New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, South Carolina Military Academy, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, N. Mex.; St. John's Military Academy, N.Y.; Norwich University, Vt.; Gonzaga College, Spokane, Wash.; St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.

We observe that Lieut. Col. W. L. Grayson, 2d Regiment of Georgia, is giving expression through the Georgia papers to his discontent at the criticism upon his provisional regiment at Manassas made by General Barry and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. He suggests that General Barry's criticism is explained by his desire to find favor with the War Department. There is an element of truth in this, as it is the obvious desire of every soldier to stand well with his superiors by showing his capacity for command. It would have been much more becoming in Colonel Grayson to have taken his medicine and profited by it, without indulging in childish rejoinders in the newspapers. The "tu quoque" argument is never very effective and when it is used as an answer to an official criticism the only result is to strengthen the impression as to the soundness of the criticism. The Atlanta News reports Colonel Grayson as declaring that General Barry is not in position to criticize in view of the alleged fact that he won the sobriquet of "The Cussing Commander" because of his profanity to soldiers. This is obviously an incorrect report, for no one who knows anything of military history could hold that an Army officer was incompetent simply because he indulged in the vigorous language which is the natural outlet of expression for the soldier under excitement.

It will be several days before the bids invited by the Bureau of Equipment for the transportation to Manila of about 25,000 tons of coal from Norfolk, Newport News, Baltimore and Philadelphia will be opened. In the event that the bids are excessively high, the new law provides that the Secretary of the Navy may in his discretion call for bids from anywhere, instead of confining himself to American shippers. Secretary Morton has written a letter to the President emphatically denying that the law has been violated at all by the Department and that only in cases where it was not possible to secure transportation in American bottoms has coal been shipped in foreign ships. It has all along been realized at the Navy Department that the cry raised in certain quarters against the alleged violation of the law by the Department arose from persons who were woefully or willfully ignorant of the facts in the case.

A correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL who recently visited Victor, Col., the scene of the recent labor troubles, at the invitation of Gen. Sherman Bell, writes as follows concerning the "bull-pen" about which so much was printed: "The famous 'bull-pen' we read so much about in the East was the drill room of the armory at Victor, as fine a place as you would want to see. When not used for drilling it is let out for a dancing academy and for balls. It has a piano, stage and other things to make life pleasant." Our correspondent speaks appreciatively of the courtesy shown him by General Bell and General Reardon.

All honest men will rejoice at the news which comes from Delaware, that the long contest over the choice of a Senator from that State promises to be happily settled, when the Legislature meets, by the election of Col. Henry A. Dupont. Colonel Dupont needs no introduction to our readers. He is a graduate of the Military Academy who rendered distinguished service during the Civil War and a member of a family which inherits the traditions of honor and duty extending back through many generations. As Colonel Dupont is a nephew of the late Rear Admiral S. F. Dupont, U.S.N., he is honorably associated with both arms of the military Service, and may be depended upon to deal with their affairs with intelligence and sympathy.

Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., arrived at Manila Nov. 10 on the steamship Mongolia from San Francisco. Gen. Leonard Wood, with his staff, met General Corbin and escorted him to Fort Santiago. When General Corbin was informed of the result of the election in the United States he was delighted. He is reported as saying that the election of President Roosevelt meant that there might be the greatest confidence in the future of the Philippines and definitely barred the independence movement. It would also improve the Army situation, he said, and would simplify the duties of the division commander.

A recent action by Secretary Morton marks a new departure in naval history. Peter Johnson and George Mahoney, firemen, first class, for heroism in the fire-room of the U.S.S. Vixen, have been granted a medal of honor and a gratuity of \$100. The action for which these rewards have been bestowed took place June 1, 1898, off Santiago, Cuba, and is believed to be among the first, if not the first, instance in which a medal of honor has been bestowed upon a member of the engineer force for professional bravery.

Major General Wade, commanding the Division of the Philippines, makes a plea in his annual report for the restoration of the canteen, and recommends that the tour of duty of all officers serving in the Philippines be limited to two years. Further comment on this report is reserved for another week.

The U.S.S. Columbia ran aground on Nov. 10 at Horse-shoe Bend, just outside Pensacola light. She was in charge of a local pilot at the time. Tugs went to her assistance, and she was pulled off at high tide uninjured.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

The President this week approved the recommendations of retiring boards in the cases of Lieut. Col. John G. Ballance, 29th Infantry, and Major Warren H. Cowles, 24th Infantry, both of whom were found physically disqualified for active service. These two officers will now be placed on the retired list of the Army.

Lieut. Col. John G. Ballance, 29th U.S. Inf., who has been retired from November 5 on account of physical disability incident to the Service, was born May 9, 1853, in Illinois; was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1875 and promoted a 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 16th Infantry June 16, 1875. The following month he was transferred to the 22d Infantry, and served therein until promoted major, 13th Infantry, Sept. 7, 1900. He was detailed as assistant adjutant general Feb. 28, 1901, and reached the grade of lieutenant colonel Aug. 13, 1903. During the war with Spain he was appointed inspector general of Volunteers, and in the Philippine war received the appointment of brigadier general of Volunteers. Colonel Ballance is one of the best instructed officers in our Army, and besides the valuable service he has rendered on staff duty and especially as judge advocate, he has a distinguished record for service in the field in several campaigns. Colonel Ballance served in the field against Cheyenne Indians in Montana and North and South Dakota during Sitting Bull Sioux Indian War in 1890-91. He was commended in General Orders for conducting a march during the Sioux War, 1890-91, of sixty-three miles in twenty-nine hours and fifteen minutes to rescue a troop of Cavalry reported surrounded by Indians. He served as counsel for the United States in the trial of the Indian Plenty Horses, for the murder of Lieut. E. W. Casey, and also served in Idaho with troops during mining strikes, and as counsel for State authorities during the prevalence of martial law, in 1892. Colonel Ballance also spent a year in Europe in 1895-6, studying up the military systems there, and two months in Mexico, studying the army and military features of that country. He clothed, equipped and mustered in four regiments of Kentucky troops for the Spanish War, and served in the field under Generals Lawton, Young, MacArthur and Wheaton and was in over twenty engagements. He was five times recommended for a brevet; once by Colonel Parker, twice by General Lawton, and twice by General Young. He commanded a temporary brigade under General Young in the expedition of General Lawton, which resulted in the dispersion of Aguinaldo's army, and was appointed civil governor of Northwestern Luzon and later was appointed Chief of Staff to General Young. As a brigadier general of Volunteers he was assigned to the command of the First Military District of Luzon, containing 5,000 troops.

Major Warren H. Cowles, 24th U.S. Inf., who is to be retired on the recommendation of a board on account of disability incident to the Service, was born Feb. 17, 1859, in Pennsylvania and appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. June 14, 1876. He was graduated as 2d lieutenant June 12, 1880, and assigned to the 16th Infantry. He reached the grade of captain April 26, 1898, and major July 30, 1903. He was transferred to the 24th Infantry in April, 1902.

Rear Admiral William Clinton Wise, U.S.N., who retired under the age limit on Nov. 8 after a long and efficient service, was born in Virginia and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy from Kentucky in September, 1860. On Oct. 1, 1863, he was promoted to ensign, and was ordered to the New Ironsides of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron off Charleston, S.C. He was on picket duty and took part in the various attacks on Charleston and the Jacksonville expedition. He was on the Minnesota during 1864-5, taking part in both attacks on Fort Fisher, N.C. He commanded the flagship Malvern in the attacks on Forts Anderson and Strong, and the various operations on Cape Fear river. In command of the same vessel he served on the James river during the final movements against Richmond, the Malvern being the first vessel to reach the city, and having President Lincoln on board. The board of admirals recommended his promotion for his war services. During 1866-7 he served on the Hartford and the Wachusett on the China Station, and during that time with a landing party captured and broke up a band of robbers in Northern China. Other vessels he has served on include the Miantonomah, Brooklyn, Ajax, Vermont, Tennessee, Palos, Portsmouth, Juniata, Amphitrite, Texas and Franklin. During the war with Spain he was in command of the auxiliary cruiser Yale of the North Atlantic Squadron, which rendered the most efficient service as a scout ship. He has also served as Inspector of Ordnance at Norfolk and Portsmouth, equipment officer at Norfolk, as Lighthouse Inspector, and captain of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Up to the time of his retirement he was in command of the Atlantic Training Squadron. He reached the grade of Rear Admiral June 14, 1902. We are glad to note that Admiral Wise is to be kept upon active duty so that the Navy will have the benefit of his large experience and his ripened judgment.

Capt. George A. Converse, U.S.N., promoted Rear Admiral on Nov. 8 vice Wise, retired, and at present serving as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, was born in Vermont, and appointed an acting midshipman at the Naval Academy Sept. 29, 1861, being graduated in 1865 and assigned to the steam sloop Canandaigua of the European Squadron. He was promoted ensign Dec. 1, 1866; master, March 12, 1868; lieutenant, March 26, 1869; lieutenant commander, July, 1878; commander in March, 1899, and captain, March 3, 1899. He made a special study of ordnance and torpedoes and was instructor at the torpedo station from 1885-9, and in charge of the torpedo station, Jan. 2, 1893, to June 1897. He was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Oct. 21, 1903, and succeeded Rear Admiral O'Neill as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, March 15, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., promoted commander Nov. 8, was born in the District of Columbia and entered the Naval Academy June 6, 1872, and was graduated June 20, 1876. He reached the grade of lieutenant commander March 3, 1899, and during the war with Spain served on the U.S.S. Massachusetts.

Comdr. Charles G. Bowman, U.S.N., promoted captain, vice Converse, advanced, was born in Indiana and entered the Naval Academy July 29, 1865. He was graduated in 1869 and assigned to the Richmond of the European fleet. Among other duty he has served on the Yantic and Hartford on the Asiatic station, Adams on the Pacific station, on the Boston on special service, etc. He reached the grade of lieutenant commander in February, 1896.

The friends of Comdr. Frank H. Bailey, U.S.N., are tendering their congratulations over his recent promotion to his present rank and to congratulations on this event are coupled other over the fact that he becomes

exempt from further sea service. Commander Bailey bears an enviable record for the ability displayed while chief designer at the Bureau of Steam Engineering until a year ago. He is a graduate of Cornell University.

Lieut. George R. Evans, U.S.N., promoted to lieutenant commander Nov. 8, was born in Vermont and entered the Naval Academy Oct. 1, 1881. He reached the grade of lieutenant March 3, 1899.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW JERSEY.

Another fine battleship of 15,000 tons displacement was added to the United States Navy on Nov. 10 by the launch of the New Jersey on that date from the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.

Mrs. W. B. Kinney, daughter of Governor Franklin Murphy, christened the vessel, which entered the water without the slightest mishap; in fact it was one of the most successful launches of a big vessel ever witnessed. Among the distinguished guests were Governor Murphy, of New Jersey; Col. Franklin Murphy, jr., his son; Adjutant Gen. R. H. Breintnell, Col. Charles W. Parker, of Jersey City; Capt. Lewis F. Briant and Lieut. Everet Colby, of the New Jersey National Guard; Senator John Kean, of Elizabeth, N.J.; Congressman W. H. Wiley, Congressman H. C. Loudenslager, of the Naval Committee; Congressman R. Wayne Parker, and Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, and members of his council and staff. The launching was open to the public, and a large crowd cheered the New Jersey as she slid down the ways.

The New Jersey is provided with a complete waterline belt of armor, 8 feet in width amidships, 11 inches thick at the top and 8 inches at the bottom, tapering to a uniform thickness of 4 inches at the ends of the vessel. She also has a casemate armored belt extending over about 245 feet of her length, of a uniform thickness of 6 inches, rising from the top of the main belt to the upper or main deck, joined at its after end to the barbettes of the 12-inch turret by a 6-inch armored bulkhead and having at its forward end an armored bulkhead of 6-inch thickness extending from side to side, thus forming a citadel of redoubt within which the 6-inch guns will be mounted. Within this citadel or redoubt and extending from the forward turret to the after turret light armor will form subdivisions of the gun enclosures, to protect the gun's crews from flying splinters and fragments of bursting shells.

The main battery of the vessel will be four 12-inch guns, mounted by pairs in balanced turrets, one forward of the superstructure and the other aft, and each having a total arc of train of 270 degrees. Of the eight 8-inch guns which will be carried, four will be mounted by pairs in turrets, superposed upon the 12-inch turrets, and four in two broadside turrets, slightly forward of amidships. There will be a broadside battery on the gun deck of twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns, six on each side. The secondary battery will consist of twelve 3-inch rapid-fire guns, twelve 3-pounder semi-automatic guns, eight 1-pounder heavy automatic guns, two machine guns and six Colt automatic guns. The New Jersey will also be fitted with submerged torpedo tubes, and is to have a speed of at least 19 knots per hour.

CRUISE OF THE TACOMA.

The arrival of the U.S. protected cruiser Tacoma at New York, all well, on Nov. 4 from the Pacific station, after a cruise of some 25,000 miles without a single mechanical defect to her engines of any sort, is a splendid tribute to American shipbuilding skill, and the ability of the officers of the vessel under Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. The Tacoma, which was built at San Francisco by the Union Iron Works, is a new vessel and was placed in commission for the first time on Jan. 31, 1904, and has been busy cruising around ever since. Her length is 292 feet, and her full load displacement 3,500 tons. She has twin screw nautical triple expansion engines, and Babcock and Wilson boilers.

On April 19 last she left San Francisco for Tacoma, and from there she sailed for Honolulu to search for an uncharted island supposed to exist in the Pacific a little south and from 1,500 to 2,000 miles east of Honolulu, heretofore referred to in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. After cruising around for four weeks in search of the mysterious island without finding any trace of it, the Tacoma returned to San Francisco, where she was put through her final official trial and inspection.

On July 2 Commander Nicholson was ordered to search for the missing steamer Conemaugh, of the Commercial Steamship Company, which sailed from Cardanella, Chili, in February last for St. Lucia, and of which nothing has been heard since.

The Tacoma made a long search, starting from Cardanella, rounding the Horn in midwinter, and meeting some severe weather. She put into various ports on her run up the east coast of South America, but got no tidings of the missing steamer.

Upon arriving at St. Lucia she was ordered to join the Caribbean Squadron and proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico. Here she took part in the target practice and then received orders to make a search for a missing ship, the Massachusetts, supposed to be somewhere on the Bahama Banks. This order was later countermanded, and on Oct. 8 the Tacoma was ordered to New York.

The Tacoma will undergo some changes to her magazines while at the navy yard. The following is a list of her officers: Comdr. R. F. Nicholson, Lieut. Comdr. Harry George and Walter O. Hulme, Lieuts. Urban T. Holmes, I. F. Landis and D. C. Hanrahan, Ensigns H. K. Cage and W. W. Galbraith, Midshipman D. P. Wickensham, Surg. M. K. Johnson, Paymr. R. Spear, 1st Lieutenant of Marines Paul E. Chamberlain, Act. Bttn. H. A. Stanley, Act. Gun. J. Mitchell, Act. Carpenter George A. Lazar, War. Mach. J. F. Green, G. T. Brownridge and E. Evans.

Commander Nicholson was on the U.S.S. Oregon when she made her famous voyage from San Francisco to the West Indies in 1898 to join the fleet under Admiral Sampson.

OFFICERS' EXCESS BAGGAGE.

In view of a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of Oct. 13, 1904, on the subject of shipment of officers' excess baggage on public bills of lading, Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General of the Army, has directed that hereafter when such excess property is shipped on public bill of lading, the officer to whom the property belongs be required to pay all shipping charges thereon, without land grant or bond-aided deductions, to the officer who pays the transportation account, who will deposit the amount so received to credit

of appropriation "Transportation of the Army" fiscal year in which shipment was made, and note fact of payment and deposit on face of voucher on which the service is paid for. The officer who ships the property will at once notify the paying officer and advise the officer owning the same to communicate with paying officer as to payment for excess. It is thought that this course will remove all objections as set forth in Comptroller's decision, made on appeal from a ruling by the Auditor for the War Department denying a claim for \$30 gross or \$28.13 net, presented for the transportation of Government property and personal effects of Capt. William M. Wright, U.S.A., from Evanston, Ill., to East St. Louis, Ill. The shipment consisted of 1,020 pounds of Government property and 10,757 pounds of personal baggage of Captain Wright. The Auditor disallowed \$12.7, being the difference between the land grant deduction on the entire shipment of 11,777 pounds and that on the Government property, 1020 pounds plus the officer's authorized allowance of 6,000 pounds, the contention being that, inasmuch as the Illinois Central is a land-grant railroad, it was entitled by law to only fifty per cent. of the regular charges for transporting the property and troops of the United States. The railway company appealed from this ruling, basing its appeal on the contention that the personal effects of an officer of the Army, over and above his authorized allowance on change of station, is not in any sense the property of the United States, and that the Government is merely acting as the voluntary agent of the owner of the freight so far as the excess is concerned, and because of these facts there exists neither law nor authority to make a land grant deduction from the freight charges on said excess. The Comptroller sustains the contention of the railway company and submits a long opinion in support of it.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE CARABAO.

The annual dinner of the Washington Corral, M.O.C., will be given on Saturday, Dec. 10, 1904, at 7:30 p.m., at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D.C. Carabao of the Washington Corral may invite guests, not to exceed two in number, each guest to be subscribed for by the Carabao who invites him. The subscription for Carabao and their guests will be seven dollars for each person. No Carabao, or persons eligible to become Carabao, may be present as guests.

Carabao of the other Corrals are invited to join with the Washington Corral in its annual dinner.

As the secretary has not a complete list of addresses, certain Carabao may not receive this notice; and it is requested, therefore, that those who do receive it mention the same to such Carabao as they may meet.

Acceptances, mentioning the number of guests subscribed for, must be sent in to the secretary not later than Dec. 1; names of guests, however, may be sent in up to, but not later than, Dec. 5.

With a view, however, to determining the arrangements, it is earnestly requested that all Carabao send in their acceptances at the earliest possible moment. All acceptances must be accompanied by a check covering the amount of the subscription. The address of the secretary is, Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Katherine May Dillon, a popular society belle of San Francisco, Cal., and Lieut. Emory Winship, U.S.N., were married Nov. 3 at the home of the bride in San Francisco, Cal. An altar had been erected in the large living room of the mansion, where white chrysanthemums, ferns, and many lighted candles formed a beautiful wedding bower. The ceremony was performed by Rt. Rev. Archbishop Riordan, assisted by Father Ramm. The bride's gown was of white satin, with over dress of lace, an heirloom in the family. Miss Margaret Casey and Miss Kate Croder were the flower girls; Miss Caroline Fosgate the maid of honor, and the Misses Sara Collier, Grace Spreckles, Ethel Moore and Patricia Cosgrave the bridesmaids. They were gownned alike in dresses of pale pink spangled chiffon. Major Blanton Winship, U.S.A., was the best man and the ushers were Paymr. T. M. Ball, U.S.N.; Dr. Reginald Knight Smith, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Lopez, U.S.N., and Lieut. John F. Babcock, U.S.N. Upon their return from their bridal trip the couple will make their home in San Francisco, where Lieutenant Winship is on duty.

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Eels and Lieut. John Franklin Babcock, U.S.N., will take place at Trinity church, San Francisco, at half past three on the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Strong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Strong, of Portland, Ore., to Major Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate. The marriage ceremony will take place at the First Presbyterian church of Portland on Nov. 15. Major Bethel has been granted a six months' leave, to date from Nov. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hemsley have issued cards of invitation to the marriage of their daughter, Frances West, to Lieut. Quincy Adams Gillmore, Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Nov. 16 at four o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Ode C. Nichols, 30th U.S. Inf., and Miss Jessie Hart Whyte were married in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 24. Asst. Surg. Franklin E. Campbell, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Baxter Knox were married at Weston, Mass., Nov. 7.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Lieut. Richard Spencer Douglas, U.S.N., to Miss Margaret Wilson, of Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 9. Lieutenant Douglas is at present serving on board the U.S.S. Newport at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

War. Mach. John J. Fuller, U.S.N., and Miss Euphrosyne Cotchett were married by the Rev. J. P. D. Llywd on Oct. 15 at Seattle, Wash. The bride was given away by her brother, Lieut. Walter V. Cotchett, U.S.A. Her gown was of white duchess satin, with trimmings of real lace.

Lieut. William R. Taylor, 3d U.S. Cav., and Miss Adele Eugenia DeLoffre were married at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Nov. 3.

Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Lee Duncan were married in Stillwater, Minn., Oct. 26. Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., was best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. L. Palmer, at Ascension church, which had been tastefully decorated with palms and flowers. An innovation was the appearance of the wedding party at the church doors, being announced by a bugler who in turn blew "Assembly," "Attention" and "Forward March." After the ceremony a

wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, at the conclusion of which Lieutenant and Mrs. Pratt left in an automobile for St. Paul, Minn., thirty-five miles distant. After a visit to St. Louis Lieutenant and Mrs. Pratt will be at home at Fort De Sota, Fla., after Dec. 1.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Minnie Anderson Allen, wife of Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., and daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Thomas M. Anderson, died at the home of her parents, 251 North 24th street, Portland, Ore., Oct. 25, 1904, after an illness of nearly two years. Funeral services were held in Portland on Oct. 30 and final interment made in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

The infant son of Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., died at Gladsden, Ala., Nov. 3.

Mr. John B. Shinn, formerly a captain in the 3d U.S. Artillery, who was honorably discharged Dec. 27, 1870, at his own request, died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 1. He was breveted major March 13, 1865, for arduous and meritorious service in successfully bringing his battery across the Yuma and Gila deserts, and for faithful service in New Mexico.

Miss Ida N. Moore, daughter of the late Col. Maurice Moore, formerly of the 6th U.S. Infantry, died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 29.

Mrs. Liley W. Stone, wife of the late Lieut. Charles A. Stone, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 31.

Major Edward L. Randall, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil War, died in Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 7, aged 68 years. He was mustered into the Volunteer Service as a corporal in the 33d Regiment of Pennsylvania June 24, 1863, and was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Colored Infantry Jan. 29, 1864, and was honorably mustered out as 1st lieutenant Sept. 29, 1865. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army Feb. 23, 1866, and assigned to the 5th Infantry. He reached the grade of captain June 27, 1884, and was retired with the rank of major for disability in the line of duty Sept. 17, 1898. The interment was in Arlington Cemetery Nov. 10.

The Hon. Augustus Brandegee, a leading citizen, lawyer, politician and orator, who died at New London Nov. 10, was the father of Mrs. Ellen Grey Zalinski, wife of Major M. G. Zalinski, quartermaster, U.S.A.

Eva Germaine Lindsay, the infant daughter of Capt. J. R. Lindsay, 13th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Lindsay, died at Leavenworth, Kans., Nov. 9.

PERSONALS.

Rear Admiral F.E. Chadwick, U.S.N., before leaving Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Nov. 4, on the U.S.S. Brooklyn, entertained the Argentine naval authorities at that port at a dinner.

Capt. Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., on duty at the naval station, Newport, was the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Hollingsworth Andrews, of No. 1119 Spruce street, Nov. 5, at an informal luncheon.

Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, U.S.A., retired, is expected to return to the United States on the steamer Minnetonka, sailing from London for New York on Nov. 10. His address will be 1925 N street, Washington, D.C.

At the meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., at St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 8, 2d Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 12th U.S. Inf., was elected to membership and Companion Capt. Darius A. Cudworth read a paper entitled "Memories of Fifty Years Ago."

Lieutenant Bilse, whose military novel, "A Little Garrison," created such a furore in Germany, and earned for its writer six months' imprisonment, and dismissal from the German army, has just written another novel, "Lieb Vaterland," a translation of which is to be published in this country by John Lane.

Members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of the State of New York, are invited to be present at a special meeting of the Military Service Institution of the United States to be held at the armory of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., 67th street and Park avenue, on Saturday evening, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. A paper on the recent military maneuvers in Virginia will be read by Col. Arthur L. Wagner, U.S.A.

Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., instructor, Department of Chemistry, U.S.M.A., is preparing a course of lectures on the "Military Academies of United States, Europe and Japan," and on "Life in the U.S. Army," to be delivered under the auspices of the Board of Education, New York. Captain Malone would be pleased to hear from any of his friends who may have photographic views or literature of any kind pertaining to these subjects.

The following named officers have been elected officers of the U.S. Naval Institute for the ensuing year: President, Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N.; vice president, Capt. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N.; secretary and treasurer, Prof. Philip R. Alger, U.S.N.; board of control, Comdr. C. J. Badger, U.S.N.; Comdr. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Poyer, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N.; Lieut. R. H. Jackson, U.S.N.; Prof. N. M. Terry, A.M., Ph.D.

It is stated at the War Department that 1st Lieut. George S. Richards, 23d Inf., who was recently acquitted by court martial of the charge of having duplicated his pay account on the ground that he was insane at the time the alleged violation of the Regulations was committed, will be ordered before an Army retiring board. The War Department still has two serious charges against Lieutenant Richards and, if he is found mentally sound by the retiring board, he will be brought to trial on the additional charges.

The annual eldest sons' night was observed by the Wisconsin Commandery, United States Order of the Loyal Legion, Wednesday, Nov. 2, in Milwaukee, Wis. The program following the elaborate banquet was one of the most interesting in the history of the organization. Among those present were Col. J. A. Watrous and Col. L. W. Cooke, U.S.A. The paper of the evening was given by Ferdinand A. Wilde on "Daring to Do Right." He paid a magnificent tribute to the brave men who fought on both sides during the Civil War, and especially to those who, in spite of objection from friends, family and associates, had the courage to choose the side which they believed to be in the right. At the conclusion of the program volunteers were called upon and short talks were given by Col. Paul McWhorter Waukesha, Capt. F. G. Magdeburg and Gen. Charles King. About thirty eldest sons were present at the meeting in addition to the members of the Commandery.

Lieut. U. S. Grant, U.S.A., son of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., will be on duty at the White House this winter.

Gen. and Mrs. John Simpson and Miss Simpson are at Aiken, S.C., having taken a furnished cottage there for the winter.

Mrs. G. W. Groesbeck, widow of General Groesbeck, is residing at 232 North Newstead avenue, St. Louis, Mo., with her brother, Mr. W. G. Thomas.

Mrs. Powell, widow of Col. William Powell, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Koehler, are visiting Mrs. Charles G. Thorn, 1821 Baltimore street, Washington, D.C.

Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 2d U.S. Cav., military attachés with General Kuropatkin's army, are returning to the United States, having been ordered home by the War Department.

Colonel Foster, military attaché of the British legation, has been the guest of Major Eben Swift at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Lieut. J. F. Edwards, Med. Dept., left that post Nov. 1 for a ten days' visit to the World's Fair at St. Louis.

A recent letter from Manila contains news of the arrival at that capital from Japan of Lieut. Albert L. Key, U.S.N., and Mrs. Key. They will spend the winter in the Philippines. Mrs. Key will be remembered as Miss Grace Condit-Smith.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Capt. William K. Jones, 6th U.S. Inf., is visiting relatives in New York city, and may be addressed Hotel San Remo, Central Park West, in care of Mrs. Crampton, or Columbia University, care of Professor Crampton.

Col. D. R. Larned, U.S.A., is reported ill at his home in New Haven, Conn. He has been confined to his bed, under the constant care of his family physician and a trained nurse. Latest reports speak of improvement and hopes for a rapid recovery.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harrie Webster, U.S.N., have been in Washington visiting friends and renewing the ties of Auld Lang Syne. Admiral Webster attended the state meeting of the Washington Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., held on the evening of Nov. 12.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, organized in the Governor's Palace, Santiago de Cuba July 31, 1898, and of which Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., is president, has issued a neat pamphlet of twenty-two pages giving a list of officers, constitution and by-laws, with historical sketch of the society.

At the game of football to be played on Thanksgiving afternoon at the New York polo grounds, New York city, between the enlisted men of the different forts in the harbor of New York against the North Atlantic Squadron, a silver cup will be played for which will be presented by A. G. Spalding & Brothers, the well known sporting goods supply house.

Mrs. Curtis and infant daughter, wife and child of Capt. Laurence A. Curtis, 22d Inf., who have been visiting in Madison, Wisconsin, the parents of the captain, have returned to Washington. Miss Barbara Hiltu Curtis, daughter of Capt. Charles A. Curtis, retired, professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Wisconsin, accompanied Mrs. Curtis and will be her guest for several weeks.

Ensign Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., attached to the battleship Texas, and his fiancée, Miss Sallie America Long, of Kansas City, Mo., were the special guests at a beautiful luncheon on Oct. 24, given by Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl at their home on North Broadway, Leavenworth, Kans. White chrysanthemums were the table decorations and the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle, Miss Geraldine Taylor and Miss Caroline Barnes.

Washington Life for November 5 publishes some excellent photographs of the troops at Fort Myer, showing the famous "white horse" band of the 15th Cavalry; the 4th Battery of Artillery, Capt. Stephen M. Foote, commanding; the 7th Cavalry, with Col. Charles Morton in command; the 7th and 15th Cavalry and 4th Battery of Artillery drawn up in review, with the post commandant, Col. William M. Wallace, 15th Cav., in command; and views of the 15th Cavalry.

The War Department is informed that Capt. David B. Mulliken, 27th Inf., will be tried by court-martial at Chicago on the charge of duplicating his pay accounts and of making false statements. It is said at the War Department that although Captain Mulliken has been married for some time to a Filipino woman he has continued to report himself to the Department as a single man. The matter of the duplication of pay accounts was brought to the attention of the Department by Paymaster General Dodge.

Major Peter R. Egan, of the Army Medical Department, has applied for a writ of mandamus to be issued by the civil courts to compel the Secretary of War to set aside the disapproval of the Department Commander of his acquittal by a court-martial on the charge of having refused to give professional attendance to certain enlisted men of the Army. The trial of Major Egan will be remembered. The Department Commander who reviewed the proceedings of the court disapproved of the acquittal. The matter is now before Judge Advocate General Davis of the Army.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Nov. 9: Capt. F. H. Delano, U.S.N.; Capt. C. G. Bowman, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N.; Comdr. F. M. Bostwick, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bostwick; Medical Director Dwight Dickinson, U.S.N.; Comdr. F. E. Beatty, U.S.N., and Mrs. Beatty; Col. V. Havard, U.S.A.; Ensign J. T. Burwell, U.S.N.; Capt. J. G. Eaton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Eaton; Gen. E. Van A. Andruss, U.S.A., and Mrs. Van A. Andruss; Lieut. E. A. Hickman, U.S.A., and Capt. A. N. Stark, U.S.A.

The dinner given to Rear Admiral Jewell in London by the "Pilgrims" was in every respect very naval, the tables being in the form of battleships. They were arranged in columns of three, the starboard column being named after British warships, the center after the great naval stations of England and America, while the port column consisted of well-known American vessels. The press table was named Wanda, after the famous despatch-boat of the Spanish-American war, and the waiters were dressed in naval costume, the head-waiters being in the guise of petty officers. In his speech of welcome Lord Selborne said that one of the extraordinary faculties of naval officers was that they were able to co-operate without the slightest difficulty, and what was equally satisfactory and not less extraordinary was the fact that British and American officers co-operated on many occasions without the press of either country becoming aware of it. But, after all, was it so wonderful that they should co-operate?

Lieut. L. Shane, U.S.N., on duty on the U.S.S. Buffalo, is the proud possessor of a son, born to Mrs. Shane on Sept. 23 last.

A son, Thomas Gillespie Carson, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Thos. G. Carson, 10th U.S. Cav., at Fort Washakie, Wyo., on Oct. 31 last.

Mrs. Caperton, wife of Comdr. W. B. Caperton, U.S.N., will leave Washington, D.C., next week to join her husband at his new station in St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. and Miss Nash, wife and daughter of Dr. F. S. Nash, U.S.A., have returned to their home, 1723 Q street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from passing the summer in Virginia.

Medical Director John W. Ross, U.S.N., is just home from Panama for a six weeks' leave, and expects to spend it near Clarksville, Tenn., recuperating from malaria contracted on the Isthmus.

Mr. Booker T. Washington denies emphatically the report that he has urged President Roosevelt to appoint his son a paymaster in the Army. Mr. Washington's son is now at Tuskegee, and is only sixteen years old.

Mrs. Haskin, wife of Gen. William L. Haskin, arrived in New York on the S.S. Oceanic Nov. 9 from Liverpool, after an absence of three months. She has been visiting relatives in England and traveling on the Continent.

Mrs. Breeze, widow of Captain Breeze, U.S.N., has been staying in her home, 1315 N street, N.W., Washington, D.C., after attending the convention in Boston, Mass. Mrs. Breeze will pass the coming winter in Florida.

Major McNally, U.S.A., and Mrs. McNally have returned to their apartments in the Hamilton, 14th and K streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. Miss Phelps, sister of Judge Phelps, of Baltimore, Md., will pass the coming winter with Mrs. J. J. Almy at 1019 Vermont avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Among those to leave Washington, D.C., for the St. Louis Fair on Nov. 14 with Mr. W. W. Finley in his private car will be Miss Mary Goldsborough, Miss Mary Veazie, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhull, Miss Goodwin, daughter of Captain Goodwin, U.S.N., and the Misses Finley. The party will make the car its headquarters during their stay in St. Louis.

General André, the French War Minister, was on Nov. 5 confined to his room as a result of the assault upon him in the Chamber of Deputies Nov. 4 by Deputy Syveton. His face is cut and otherwise slightly disfigured. Deputy Syveton issued a violent statement saying he purposely insulted General André because the latter had insulted the army.

Capt. Charles DeF. Chandler, of the Signal Corps, has been relieved as transport quartermaster of the U. S. cableship Burnside by Capt. Charles S. Wallace of the Signal Corps. Captain Chandler has had sea service for more than two years, and now goes to the Signal Corps post, Fort Myer, Va. The cableship Burnside will soon go to the Philippine Islands to work for the winter.

Recorder-in-Chief Col. John P. Nicholson, of the M. O.L.U.S., has compiled a register of the entire membership of the Commandery, embracing 2,400 names, with the details of the service of the companions, April 15, 1865, to August 1, 1902, inclusive. The recorder has given his time without compensation to the compilation, but the cost of the publication to the Commandery does not warrant a free distribution. The edition is limited to 1,000 copies, bound in cloth, and sold to companions for \$1.50, by mail or express.

The recorder of the Washington Commandery, M.O. L.L.U.S., Major W. P. Huxford, U.S.A., is about to send to every companion of the Commandery a blank form in which is to be recorded the direction in which rights of the order descended from the present companions. Much favorable comment has been excited by this excellent idea, as it enables each companion to specify who is the lawful inheritor of the honor attached to the Loyal Legion, and will go far toward awakening universal zeal in the order. It is probable that other Commanderies will follow the example.

A companion stone to the "Daughters of American Revolution" stone is to be laid in the Sloat Monument at Oakland, Cal., soon. It will be inscribed as follows: "The Sons of the American Revolution Veterans of Wars, Pioneers and Builders." The names on the monument will include those of Commodores Sloat, Stockton and others, and also that of Col. Henry C. Ward, 15th U.S. Infantry, who has made with his command the great improvements on the military reservation at Monterey. He is a direct descendant of Gen. Artemus Ward, commander of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.

From Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Nov. 6, a correspondent writes: "Mrs. Charles Beverly Ewing has gone to Atlanta, Ga., where she will spend several weeks with relatives. Miss Maude M. Johnson of New York, a cousin of Mrs. Ewing, is expected on Nov. 7, and will probably stay at the Ewings' all winter. Major Charles R. Tyler and Capt. Charles F. Crain, 27th Inf., have returned from a court-martial at Fort Sheridan. Miss Gertrude Porter, daughter of Mrs. Marmon Porter, left last week for Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Miss Porter is studying music there and will stay all winter. Mr. and Mrs. Walker Yeatman of Baltimore, Md., are at present visiting Mr. Yeatman's father and mother, Col. and Mrs. Richard T. Yeatman."

Items picked up at the navy yard, New York, this week are the following: Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N., commandant of the yard, left Brooklyn Nov. 7 for a brief visit to Washington, D.C., on official business. The battleship Illinois, which is undergoing repairs, has had her bent shaft straightened and replaced, and has been taken out of the drydock. The new cruiser Pennsylvania is expected at the yard on Nov. 14 from Philadelphia, where she will be placed in drydock to have her bottom scraped and painted in preparation for her trial trip. This will be held on the course from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise. During the recent dock trial of the Chattanooga a slight defect in her machinery was discovered, and consequently her trial trip will not be held as early as expected. Mechanics are making good the defects, and the vessel it is expected, may be in trim for her trial by Nov. 20. Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, U.S.N., who is on a tour of inspection of naval prisons, made an inspection of the "brig" on board the U.S.S. Hancock on Nov. 7. The repairs to the Dolphin have been completed and she left the yard on Nov. 9. The Tacoma, which recently arrived at the yard, is to receive some minor overhauling.

General and Mrs. Burbank and Miss Burbank are recent arrivals at the Everett House, New York city, where they will pass the winter.

P.A. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, U.S.N., has an article in the New York Medical Journal of Nov. 5, describing graphically the method of "Clearing Ship for Action."

Capt. C. L. Bent, 30th U.S. Inf., is on leave of absence. His mail address is care Dr. W. G. Daggett, 189 Church street, New Haven, Conn.

Gen. John Watts Kearney, son of the late Gen. Phil Kearney, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kearney, are at the Grafton Hotel, Washington, D.C., and will take a house in Washington for the coming winter.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, U.S.N., retired, arrived at Berlin, Nov. 10, from Paris. A series of visits of German barracks, etc., has been arranged through the courtesy of the government in order that he can make observation as to the care and quartering of seamen.

Midshipman Charles Clifford Gill of Kansas, a member of the fourth class at the U.S. Naval Academy, is reported as dangerously ill at Annapolis as the result of injuries received while at practice at football on Nov. 2. He badly injured his kidneys by falling upon the football and another man falling on top of him.

Dr. Louis Seaman will read a paper before the New York County Medical Association at the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West 43d street, New York city, on Monday evening, Nov. 21. Major Seaman's subject will be "Medical and Surgical Features of the Russo-Japanese War," and a general discussion will follow the reading of the paper.

Recent reports received by Comdr. A. B. Canaga, U.S.N., are to the effect that the oil wells in which he is interested on his farm in Ohio are gradually dwindling in production, the present output being considerably less than when the wells were first drilled. Commander Canaga is now on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering in charge of the drafting department of that bureau.

Capt. Amos H. Martin, 14th Inf., has been ordered to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., from the Philippine Islands, to answer to charges brought against him at the instance of Paymaster General Dodge of the Army. Captain Martin, the War Department is informed, is now on his way to this country. It is alleged that Captain Martin obtained money from a certain firm of brokers in New York city under false pretenses. The case will probably be tried by court-martial.

The program of the Entertainment Club of New York city for the coming season includes a series of novel, amusing and instructive entertainments. The first reunion of the club will be held on the evening of Nov. 22, at the Waldorf-Astoria. The guests of honor, who have each promised a ten-minute talk, will be Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N.; President Littleton, of the Borough of Brooklyn; Edwin A. Oliver, of the Yonkers Statesman; Israel Zangwill, John Kendrick Bangs, Marguerite Merington, Charles Battell Loomis, Burges Johnson and Wallace Irwin. A reception will follow the brief addresses. The president of the club is Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, 334 Fifth avenue; vice president, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, 20 West Fifty-second street.

Hallowe'en was marked at Fort Crook, Neb., by an informal but artistic and jolly celebration of the traditional rites of the occasion. The arrangements were entrusted to Mrs. Erwin, wife of Capt. Isaac Erwin, 30th Inf., who was ably assisted by Lieutenants Wuest and Guild. The corridors and ball-room of the officers' club were elaborately decorated with sheaves of corn, heaps of pumpkins, festoons of wiener-wurst and with cartoons of all shapes and colors, ingeniously carved out of pumpkins and squash. The regimental punchbowl, a huge sea-shell from the Southern Philippines, brimmed with cider. At the entrance of the main corridor, skillfully darkened, hung a gruesome skeleton, which mysteriously demanded toll from each guest before they could enter the ball-room. Hallowe'en sports, dancing and supper were hugely enjoyed by the ghostly guests who were all arrayed in sheets and pillow cases fantastically painted.

A correspondent says: "On Nov. 1 Capt. Joseph Giles Eaton, having completed his sea service as a captain, was relieved of his command. After the usual ceremonies and the command had been turned over, Coxswain Day came aft and in behalf of the crew of the battleship Massachusetts presented Captain Eaton with a magnificent loving cup with ivory handles and a malachite stand. The cup bore the inscription 'Presented to Captain J. G. Eaton by the crew of the Battleship Massachusetts in appreciation of his kindness and consideration to the Ship's Company during his command, November 1st, 1904.' Coxswain Day made a very fine speech of presentation. Captain Eaton feelingly responded. After three hearty cheers for Captain Eaton the ceremony concluded. Later, when Captain Eaton left the ship, the entire crew manned the superstructure, turrets and tops, and whilst the band played 'Auld Lang Syne,' the crew cheered themselves hoarse for their late captain, the cheering continuing until the captain had passed through the League Island Navy Yard. The reputation of the Massachusetts as a happy ship has long been established, and Captain Eaton, the latest of her commanders, has shown that crew and captain can be friends as well as shipmates."

From Jefferson Barracks, Mo., a correspondent writes: "On Sunday, Nov. 6, Troop F, 8th Cav., played a game of football with the Valley Park, Mo., eleven on the Valley Park ground, resulting in a score of 11 to 0 in favor of Troop F. The game was witnessed by a small but enthusiastic crowd. The feature of the game was the clean playing of both sides. The Valley Park boys had a slight advantage, being the heavier team. Lieut. Alexander B. Cox, 8th Cav., was granted a hunting leave for two days last week, which he spent in the Ozark Mountains near Arcadia, Mo. Lieut. Guy S. Norvell, 8th Cav., returned from a two months' leave on Nov. 4. Lieutenants Tompkins and Reynolds, 11th Cav., of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, were in the post last week as witnesses before a G.C.M. Lieut. John H. Howard, 9th Cav., returned from leave Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. T. B. Taylor, 11th Cav., of Fort Sheridan, visited friends in the post last week. The officers of the post gave an informal hop at the administration building Monday evening, Nov. 7, which was largely attended by their civilian friends from St. Louis and vicinity."

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, taking the form of an International Congress of Military Surgeons, assembled in the Hall of Congresses at the St. Louis Exposition October 10 and held sessions on each of the five days following. There were present one hundred and seven members from the United States representing

the Army, the Navy and the National Guard, and twelve foreign delegates representing the navies of Great Britain, Italy and Spain and the armies of France, Mexico, Italy and Peru, besides others from Canada, Honduras and Guatemala. Many important papers relating to problems of military surgery and hygiene were read during the convention and a number of others were read by title and referred to the committee on publication. The association, after voting to hold its next meeting in Detroit, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Walter Wyman, Surgeon General Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; vice-president, Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, surg. gen., U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Presley M. Rixey, surg. gen., U.S.N.; Major Albert H. Briggs, N.G.N.Y.; treasurer, Major Herbert Alonzo Arnold, N.G.P. The office of secretary is a permanent one, being held continuously by Major James Evelyn Pilcher, U.S.V. During the convention Major Louis L. Seaman, U.S.V.E., offered a prize to the association, "The Seaman Prize," of \$500 for an essay upon "The Prevention of Disease in the Army and the Best Method of Accomplishing that Result." He has named as a Board of Award Brig. Gen. Geo. M. Sternberg, U.S.A.; Col. J. W. Powell, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. John VanR. Hoff, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. N. S. Jarvis, N.G.N.Y., and Med. Dir. John C. Wise, U.S.N.

IN DEFENSE OF GENERAL GAINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The article on the canteen and liquor question by General Gaines, of the Kentucky State Troops, is such a good one, based upon truths and facts, that upon seeing one in rebuttal to it, many of us who recognize its worth are constrained to defend it.

Having had the opportunity of witnessing the circumstances attending the soldier and the canteen, I presume myself enabled to write a few thoughts on the subject. The abolishment of the canteen was a noble act on the part of our Congress: first by showing that the people of our country are looking out for the welfare of its young men, in that they want such laws as will make it difficult to do wrong, and easy to do better.

It is a proved fact that the liquor habit is a blight to American manhood, and if our Government tolerates such, and especially by going in the business, we are obliged to say that the principle is erroneous. A Government should be prompted by higher motives than this, and we are proud to know that ours is. When a boy most of us would much rather have gone fishing or swimming than to have gone to school, but our thoughtful parents saw the folly in such and compelled us to go. We then thought how mean and intolerant they were, but when we became able to think substantially we perceived how wrong we then were.

As some one has said heretofore: "All thinking officers would condemn the canteen." Young officers and recruits are very much alike in being much influenced by their superiors. To be popular, well liked, and get along well, many presume it politic to counterfeit their seniors. It is all right to follow the experienced and prudent in many cases too. But every American should cultivate character enough to be able to realize that he does not know all things, but then there are some things he knows just as well as any other living creature, no matter how old and how much rank that living being may have.

We know, at least should know, that when the Government allows the sale of liquor on the reservation, it makes it the more easy to procure it by the soldier; while if he had to go out of his way the man who is not a habitual would not inconvenience himself by doing so. It is not the drink alone that is so enticing to the men, but of a certainty it is the place of convenience, the saloons, the canteen where men would go to pass away the time as they are wont to say. Now when they went to such a place was there anything other than evil to attract them? Now if we are honest in our opinions we are obliged to say no. But give a man something to think about other than filling up his belly, other than gratifying his sensuality and you will improve not only the man but conditions too. A man is not truly developed and made better by the things which go into his mouth; but by his environments which tend to cause thought, is he made a useful creature.

The pittance that the good American soldier gets should not be taken away from him by designing some way of preying upon his weakness, causing him to spend his money in a way there is no need of. He gets plenty to eat and plenty to drink and the less you cause him to think of his appetite the better man he is sure to be.

"There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is the way of death."

It is a grand privilege to be an officer in the American Army, much so because you cannot avoid loving the men you command. But let us not stain their character by thinking that they need an evil to make them good.

A REGULAR ARMY OFFICER.

PLEA FOR QUARTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, makes provision for a battalion sergeant major who shall have the pay and allowances of first sergeants, and the Act of Congress of Feb. 2, 1901, provides for a color sergeant who shall receive the pay and allowances of battalion sergeant major. In Par. 1051, new Army Regulations, providing quarters and fuel, non-commissioned staff officers of this grade are entirely ignored, or overlooked. As the Regulations now stand they are in worse condition for quarters than a sergeant in a company. Provision is made for two separate rooms for non-commissioned officers, presumably one for the first sergeant and the other for the sergeants of the company, and the necessary stoves for heating purposes are authorized, but the battalion non-commissioned staff, the regimental color sergeant, and the principal musician must now be huddled in a squad room with the non-commissioned officers of the band, as there are no provisions made for separate quarters. Their accommodation is worse than a drum major's, as he has full charge of and the use of the orderly room. If proper consideration cannot be given this grade of non-commissioned staff without affecting other grades, why not make the first sergeants' position more desirable by adding one room as separate quarters with such an allowance of fuel as the commanding officer may prescribe, not to exceed three-quarters the allowance authorized for non-commissioned officers of higher grades?

BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR.

ARMY UNIFORM ORDER.

A revision of the Army uniform order has been approved and will be promulgated. A General Order will also be issued, providing that General Orders No. 132, Dec. 31, 1902, publishing the regulations for the uniform of the Army, and subsequent orders amending them, be further amended as indicated.

Paragraph 56 is amended to prescribe that collar ornaments shall be the letters "U.S." instead of the coat of arms of the United States. This is to take effect June 1, 1905, and be completed throughout the Army by June 30, 1905. Until the change takes effect, the device prescribed for the General Staff corps will, when worn on the collar of the dress, service or white coat, be in lieu of the coat of arms and device of the corps or arm of the Service to which the officer permanently belongs. An exception is made, however, in a provision that under General Orders 122, War Department, July 13, 1904, issues by the Quartermaster's Department of the various articles of the new uniform for enlisted men shall not be made until the present available supply of corresponding articles of the old pattern has been exhausted, except to such organizations as have already been equipped with the uniform; nor will cotton khaki service uniforms of the new pattern be issued until the corresponding articles of the old pattern have become exhausted. Enlisted men will not be permitted to wear articles of uniform other than those furnished the organization to which they belong.

The report of the General Staff, showing the changes made in the revised uniform regulations, follows: Paragraph 15, in the amended order, prescribes the woolen service uniform for the United States and cotton khaki for tropical wear. Under existing orders cotton khaki is authorized for wear in the United States at the discretion of the commanding officer, so that officers and enlisted men are required to have both the woolen service and the cotton service uniform. It is mainly on this account that the change is recommended, as there is general complaint throughout the Service of the excessive number of articles of uniform which officers and enlisted men must provide themselves with. The cotton service uniform is objectionable for wear in this country, as it becomes soiled and unsightly and requires frequent laundering. In the tropics this objection does not obtain, as laundering can be done more cheaply.

Under the new paragraphs 33 and 34 the service cap is prescribed for all officers for wear on certain occasions with the service uniform; the woolen cap for wear with the woolen uniform, and the cotton khaki cap with the corresponding uniform. Paragraphs 80 and 81 prescribe the same headgear for enlisted men. The cap is intended for habitual wear in garrison with the service uniform. The campaign hat is objected to on account of the difficulty in keeping it on the head. There have been many complaints of the necessity of men raising their hands in the ranks when wearing the campaign hat, which results in an unmilitary and ragged appearance in the ranks. The campaign hat is retained for wear on occasions.

Paragraph 51. The designation of a specific style of shoe for officers to wear is omitted, thus permitting the use of the ordinary custom-made shoes, either with or without lips.

Paragraph 66. The provision authorizing commanding officers to prescribe white trousers for wear with full dress and dress coats is omitted. This is to make wearing the white uniform optional, both with officers and men. At present commanding officers are authorized to prescribe white uniforms on certain occasions, thus obliging officers and men to provide themselves with white uniforms. The new order makes the white uniform simply a uniform for off duty wear, and forbids it being prescribed for any occasion.

Paragraph 83. The white cap is authorized for enlisted men for wear with the white uniform. This is an optional article of uniform, added simply to complete the white uniform for enlisted men. Paragraph 84 describes the new style of shoe for enlisted men, already authorized.

Paragraph 89. Patterns of chevrons for the overcoat, service coat and white coat are changed so as to agree with those already approved, and chevrons for gun commanders and observers and master gunners are added.

Paragraphs 106 and 107 prescribe for the use of the khaki helmet and white helmet on certain occasions in lieu of the service cap and white cap. This is in accordance with instructions from the Chief of Staff in order to dispose of the large stock of helmets now on hand.

Paragraph 112 enumerates the sizes of the various patterns of coats and trousers and forbids enlisted men to have their clothing altered in such manner as will change the cut of the garment. This is added on account of the tendency of enlisted men to make their clothing too tight a fit, especially about the chest. Instructions are given requiring the service coat to measure at least five inches more in the chest than the measurement of the man.

In the table of occasions the service uniform is prescribed for habitual wear in garrison by officers, the same as is now required for enlisted men. Existing orders prescribe the service uniform for habitual wear for enlisted men, and the dress uniform for habitual wear for officers, necessitating changes in the uniform of officers or enlisted men, or both. These changes are deemed unnecessary and annoying. There seems to be no good reason why the service uniform should not be habitually worn in garrison by officers, the same as by enlisted men. Several minor changes are made in places, the principal ones of which follow:

Paragraph 4 prescribes that no decoration received from any foreign governments shall be worn by officers and men while on duty with United States troops. This would authorize the wearing of such decoration by officers in uniform when not on duty with troops; but this is forbidden by statute. By Paragraph 7 officers and enlisted men are authorized to wear corps badges adopted by corps in which they served during the Civil War.

Paragraph 9. Retired officers are authorized at their option to wear either the pattern of uniform prescribed at the date of their retirement, or the new uniform. Paragraph 14. Enlisted men are forbidden to wear any articles of uniform not furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. Paragraph 18. The dress coat for chaplains is prescribed to be the same as for other officers. Paragraph 20 prescribes that chaplains will wear the plain Latin cross in lieu of insignia of rank. Paragraph 21 prescribes that the overcoat for chaplains shall be the same as for other officers, except that no insignia of rank will show on the sleeve.

Proper braid insignia for General Staff officers has been added. In Paragraph 90 service-in-war chevrons

for Philippine service are restricted to service rendered in the Philippines between April 11, 1898, and July 4, 1902. In Paragraph 97 a list of arms and equipments required to be kept by officers is added.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ARMY RECESS COMMISSIONS.

Artillery.

To be 1st lieutenants: 2d Lieuts. John C. Olmstead, May 20, 1904, vice Jewell, promoted; Clarence M. Condon, June 17, 1904, vice Bowman, resigned; James H. Bryson, July 1, 1904, vice Hellman, detailed in the Ordnance Department; Curtis G. Rorebeck, July 3, 1904, vice Garber, deceased; Roger O. Mason, July 7, 1904, vice Gallup, promoted; James D. Watson, Sept. 1, 1904, vice Taylor, resigned; Charles L. Fisher, Sept. 27, 1904, vice Farrar, promoted; Charles D. Winn, Oct. 7, 1904, vice Carter, promoted.

Infantry.

Major Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, Nov. 5, 1904, vice Ballance, 29th Inf., retired.
Capt. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf., to be major, November 5, 1904, vice Mason, 4th Inf., promoted; Capt. William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., to be major, Nov. 5, 1904, vice Cowles, 24th Inf., retired.

First Lieut. James D. Taylor, jr., 26th Inf., to be captain, Nov. 5, 1904, vice Shanks, 18th Inf., promoted; 1st Lieut. Frank Halstead, 24th Inf., to be captain, Nov. 5, 1904, vice Allaire, 23d Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, 19th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1904, vice Taylor, 19th Inf., promoted; 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Hall, 28th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1904, vice Halstead, 24th Inf., promoted.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NOV. 10, 1904, WAR DEPT.

The following assignments of officers of the Army recently promoted are made: Lieut. Col. C. W. Mason, to 29th Inf.; Major D. C. Shanks, to 4th Inf.; Major W. H. Allaire, to 24th Inf.; Capt. J. D. Taylor, jr., to 18th Inf.; Capt. Frank Halstead, to 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. Clay Supplee, to 26th Inf., and 1st Lieut. A. M. Hall, to 24th Inf.

Leave for four months is granted Cont. Surg. Samuel S. Turner.

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. John N. Merrick.

G.O. 171, NOV. 8, 1904, WAR DEPT.

Announces that water transportation for the exclusive use of Artillery districts, including harbor vessels, tugs, lighters, despatch boats, and launches, will be carried on the papers of the district quartermaster and he will be accountable for them and responsible for their maintenance in good condition and their proper supply, and for the discipline of the personnel and the satisfactory operation of vessels. Instructions as to the operation of the vessels, etc., are also given.

G.O. 172, NOV. 10, 1904, WAR DEPT.

Publishes tables exhibiting the results of the National Match, the National Individual Match, and the National Pistol Match, held at Fort Riley, Kansas, August 22-27, 1904. The competitions were arranged by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, under authority of the acts approved March 2, 1903, and April 28, 1904, and were governed by the provisions of General Orders, No. 53, March 23, and No. 118, June 30, 1904, War Department. The results of these competitions have already been given in the Army and Navy Journal.

G.O. 173, NOV. 10, 1904, WAR DEPT.

The following troops will participate in the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great at the Army War College, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, on Saturday, Nov. 19, 1904. Troops not stationed at Washington Barracks will proceed to that post in time to arrive not later than 12 o'clock noon on Nov. 19, 1904, and will be reported on their arrival to Major Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers, the post commander.

The Engineer Band, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

Second Battalion of Engineers, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

Co. A, Hospital Corps, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

Co. B, Signal Corps, Fort Myer, Va. (Signal Corps Post).

Troops A, B and D, 7th Cav., Fort Myer, Va.

Third and 4th Batteries, Field Artillery, Fort Myer, Va.

Seventeenth and 44th Companies, Coast Artillery, Fort Washington, Md.

One hundred and third Company, Coast Artillery, Fort Howard, Md.

Twenty-first and 39th Companies, Coast Artillery, Fort McHenry, Md.

Fourth Band, Artillery Corps, Fort Monroe, Va.

Sixth, 13th, 41st and 73d Companies, Coast Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va.

Companies G and H, 8th Infantry, Fort Jay, New York city.

Troops A, B and D, 7th Cavalry, will report at such time and place as may be designated by the Chief of Staff for the performance of such duties as may be assigned to them.

G.O. 174, NOV. 11, 1904, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the rules governing boards for the examination of applicants for appointment as post non-commissioned staff officers.

CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY.

CIR. 48, OCT. 31, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. All officers who have certificates of proficiency in all the subjects of the course of instructions conducted under the provisions of G.O. No. 102, Sept. 22, 1902, H.Q.A., A.G.O., will take the first year's post graduate course required by G.O. No. 115, June 27, 1904, W.D.

In addition thereto, such officers will be required to recite in the subject of "Field Service Regulations," as prescribed in the first year's course of garrison schools for officers.

All infantry officers below the grade of major will be required to recite in the new "Infantry Drill Regulations," as prescribed by Par. 27, G.O. No. 115, June 27, 1904, W.D.

Recitations in military hygiene, required in the third year's course in garrison schools for officers, will be taken up when the subject is reached, and if the officer is pursuing a post graduate course at the time shall be in addition to such course.

Artillery officers holding certificates of proficiency from the officers' post school, conducted in accordance with G.O. No. 102, Sept. 22, 1902, H.Q.A., A.G.O., will be excused from the preliminary examination in algebra, logarithms, geometry, and trigonometry prescribed in Par. 16, G.O. No. 115, June 27, 1904, W.D.

The examinations prescribed under Par. 16, G.O. No. 115, June 27, 1904, W.D., will be conducted under the specific instructions of post commanders.

2. Officers of the Signal Corps will not be required to attend the garrison schools for officers prescribed in G.O. No. 115, June 27, 1904, W.D., and enlisted men of the Sig-

nal Corps will not be required to attend the post schools for enlisted men.

When detachments of the Signal Corps of less than thirty men are on duty at stations garrisoned by other troops, the officers and men of the former will not be required to perform guard duty, and will be required to perform only such police as may be necessary around their own barracks, storehouses, and other buildings.

When detachments of the Signal Corps of more than thirty privates form part of a garrison their officers and men may, in the discretion of the commanding officer, be required to perform the necessary guard duty to protect the storehouses, sheds, stables, parks and corrals pertaining to the Signal Corps, provided such property can not be properly guarded by including observation thereof in the duties of sentinel posts or patrols already established. The necessary police duty around such buildings and property will be assigned to enlisted men of the Signal Corps, but they will be exempt from the ordinary police duties of the garrison.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 49, NOV. 1, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

A private in the Army was tried by G.C.M. found guilty of desertion, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for eighteen months. He was dishonorably discharged June 18, 1904, and is now a general prisoner in confinement undergoing his sentence. Oct. 6, 1904, the President remitted six months of the sentence.

The effect of the remission of sentence in this case and in similar cases is set forth in the following opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and the decision of the Acting Secretary of War thereon, which are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department,
Judge Advocate General's Office,

Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, 1904.

Respectfully returned to The Military Secretary.
It is the opinion of this office that the good-time allowance of ten days to general prisoners, as modified by the requirements of Par. 949, Army Regulations of 1904, accrues, as to sentences of more than one year, at the end of each completed period of twenty days during which the conduct of the prisoner has been good; the good time so accruing passes to the credit of such prisoner at the end of each twenty day period, and is not subject to diminution save as a punishment for violation of the prison rules. The same rule applies to the good-time allowance of five days for each twenty-five days of good behavior in the execution of sentences of confinement at hard labor of from three months to one year in duration.

In either case should a substantial modification be made in the sentence, as the result of a general court-martial trial for an offense committed by the prisoner, or as the result of an exercise of clemency, the allowance of good time should change with the status of the prisoner, and should be increased if his term of imprisonment is added to, and should be decreased if his term be diminished.

In the case presented, Prisoner . . . original sentence entitled him to the ten-day allowance for each twenty days of good behavior, and these periods passed to his credit as they accrued. When his sentence was diminished six months he passed to a new status in respect to good behavior allowance and, from the date of the reduction in his sentence, became entitled to five days diminution for each twenty-five days of good conduct as a prisoner.

GEORGE B. DAVIS, Judge Advocate General.

War Department, Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, 1904.
The views of the Judge Advocate General of the Army set forth in the foregoing endorsement are concurred in, and will govern the practice of the War Department in future.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, Acting Secretary of War.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 50, NOV. 10, 1904, WAR DEPT.

Gives a list of text books to be used in the subject of "Artillery," for the first year's course at garrison schools.

CIRCULAR, NOV. 10, 1904, WAR DEPT.

Publishes orders for the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great at the Army War College, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, at 2:30 p.m., Nov. 19, 1904. The list of troops to take part will be found in a General Order from the War Department in this issue.

The uniform for the day will be as follows: For all enlisted men of the Army, dress uniform; of the Navy, service uniform; of the Marine Corps, undress uniform. For officers of the Army on duty immediately connected with troops, dress uniform; for all other officers of the Army present at the ceremonies, full dress uniform, dismounted. It is expected that officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will appear in the corresponding uniforms.

Troop A, 7th Cav., will report at the north end of the White House not later than 1:30 p.m., Nov. 19, to Col. Charles S. Bromwell, U.S.A., military aide to the President, for duty as escort to the President of the United States.

Troop D, 7th Cav., will report at the German Embassy, No. 145 Massachusetts avenue, N.W., not later than 1 p.m., to Capt. Benjamin Alvord, General Staff, for duty as escort to His Excellency the German Ambassador.

Troop B, 7th Cav., will report at No. 173 K street, N.W., not later than 1 p.m., to Capt. Grote Hutcheson, General Staff, for duty as escort to His Excellency Lieut. Gen. von Loewenfeld, Adjutant General to His Majesty the German Emperor.

The 3d and 4th Batteries, Field Artillery, will report at Washington Barracks not later than 12 o'clock noon, and will go into battery south of the new barracks, facing east. They will fire the prescribed salutes as His Excellency Lieut. Gen. von Loewenfeld and His Excellency the German Ambassador successively enter the reservation, and as the President of the United States enters and leaves the reservation.

All the foot troops ordered to participate in the ceremonies will be reported at Washington Barracks, D.C., to Major Edward Burr, C.E., the commanding officer of that post, not later than 12 o'clock noon, and will be organized into provisional battalions so far as it may be necessary. They will render the prescribed honors to His Excellency Lieut. Gen. von Loewenfeld, to His Excellency the German Ambassador, and to the President of the United States, as they successively pass in front of the line.

The President's flag will be delivered to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, and will be hoisted as the President enters the reservation. It will be lowered as the President leaves the post, and then returned to the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds.

The commanding officer, Washington Barracks, will command all troops participating in the ceremonies, excepting the escorts of honor.

Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, Assistant Chief of Staff, is appointed master of ceremonies; he will have as assistants Major William P. Duval, General Staff, and Capt. John S. Sewell, Corps of Engineers, acting aide-de-camp.

G.O. 55, OCT. 31, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

To enable him to comply with Par. 4, S.O. No. 226, W.D., Sept. 26, 1904, Capt. George W. Rutledge, commissary, is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief commissary, Department of California.

By command of Brigadier General Moore:

S. W. DUNNING, Major and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 57, NOV. 3, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Announces Thursday, Nov. 23, 1904, as a day of general Thanksgiving.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 41, OCT. 24, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. of which Lieut. Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 25th U.S. Inf., was president, and Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th U.S. Cav., heretofore referred to in our columns.

Charge I was conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Charge II.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The specifications alleged that the accused, while in charge of the post exchange at Fort Sill, O.T., made false entries as to the amount of moneys deposited, with intent to defraud. That being indebted to the post exchange \$156.99 he made a false entry to show himself indebted only \$30.00, and that he caused the stock of the exchange to be listed and invoiced at a greater than cost value, with intent to deceive the officer relieving him. Other specifications alleged that Lieutenant Kirkman from moneys received by him, on different occasions for deposit to the credit of the post exchange, did appropriate \$270.00 to his own use.

Of the several specifications the court found the accused "guilty, except the words 'false,' was known by him, the said Lieutenant Kirkman, to be false, and was made with the intent to cover up a shortage in his accounts as post exchange officer, and to deceive the officer relieving him, and the Post Exchange Council," substituting therefor the words "incorrect, and was made through negligence and carelessness, without a proper investigation of his accounts at the bank" and except the words "did deposit," "falsely" and "this with the intent to defraud the said post exchange and to deceive the officer relieving him, and the Post Exchange Council," substituting therefor the words "did through carelessness allow to be deposited and incorrectly," and the excepted words "not guilty," and of the substituted words "guilty." He was also found "not guilty" of the specification alleging that, being indebted to the exchange for \$156.99, he made a false entry to show that he was only indebted \$30.00. The finding of the court on Charge I was "not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Charge II.—"Guilty."
Sentence.—And the court sentenced him, 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th U.S. Cav., "To be reduced in rank so that his name shall appear at the foot of the list of 1st lieutenants of Cavalry."

Brigadier General Lee, commanding the Department of Texas, in reviewing the proceedings says: "In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th U.S. Cav., the finding under the sixth specification of the first charge is irregular and disapproved. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed. Lieutenant Kirkman will be released from arrest."

INF. AND CAV. SCHOOL AND STAFF COLLEGE.

Orders No. 15, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 5, 1904.

I. Capt. Malin Craig, 10th Cav., is, on account of his promotion, hereby relieved from duty as aide-de-camp.

II. 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, having reported in obedience to Par. 5, S.O. No. 240, W.D., dated Oct. 12, 1904, is announced as aide-de-camp on my staff.

J. F. BELL, Brig. Gen. U.S.A., commandant.

G.O. 30, SEPT. 29, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Visayas and will proceed, by the first available transportation, to Manila, P.I., thence to Fort William McKinley, Province of Rizal, P.I., for station.

G.O. 32, OCT. 4, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The offices and duties of the quartermaster in charge of shops and the constructing quartermaster at division headquarters will be consolidated, and will form a division of the quartermaster department to be known as the division of construction and repairs. Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M., is assigned in charge of this division.

G.O. 33, OCT. 1, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

First Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps, is announced as acting Signal Officer of the Department, with station in Manila, vice Capt. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, U.S.A., Acting Signal Officer, relieved.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the department, accompanied by Major Charles R. Noyes, A.A.G., adjutant general of the department, will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Fort Robinson, Neb., and Fort Meade, S.D., and make inspection of the posts mentioned. (Oct. 22, D. Mo.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Nov. 5, 1904, is granted Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, J.A. (Nov. 4, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Nov. 5, 1904, is granted Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, Q.M. (Nov. 1, D.T.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry M. Hanson will proceed on Nov. 3, 1904, to Ogden, Utah, for duty. (Oct. 31, N.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles H. Owens is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division and will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (Nov. 4, W.D.)

Major Robert R. Stevens, Q.M., will proceed to Eagle Pass, Texas, on business connected with the selection of a site for a military post in that vicinity. (Oct. 29, D.T.)

Major Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M., will proceed to the following named posts on business in connection with projects for water supply, sewer system, plumbing and lighting: Fort McKinley, Fort Preble, Fort Williams and Fort Levett, Me.; Fort Foster, Me.; Fort Constitution and Fort Stark, N.H., and Fort McClary, Me.; Fort Heath, Fort Banks, Fort Warren, Fort Standish, Fort Strong, Fort Revere and Fort Andrews, Mass. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Fred P. Bliss, now at No. 22 Robeson street, New Bedford, Mass., will on Nov. 6, 1904, report to Major David L. Brainard, Army Building, New York city, for assignment to duty on an Army transport. (Nov. 3, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. William R. Grove, commissary. (Nov. 8, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 1, 1904, is granted Major W. O. Owen, surg., Fort Logan, Colo. (Oct. 25, D. Colo.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Alwin M. Guitard, is extended one month. (Nov. 4, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Contract Surg. Rodney D. Smith. (Nov. 4, W.D.)

Contract Dental Surg. George L. Mason is granted leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 8, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-three days. (Oct. 25, D.G.)

The leave granted Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, asst. surg., is extended fifteen days. (Oct. 26, N.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles H. Soll, H.C., Army General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent aboard the transport sailing from San Francisco on or about Dec. 1, 1904, for Manila, for duty. (Nov. 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Verge E. Sweazey, asst. surg., is relieved

from duty at the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry H. Rutherford, asst. surg., who will proceed to San Francisco, for assignment to duty at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. J. B. Hallwood, is extended one month. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1904, is granted Contract Surg. F. S. Nash. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Clark I. Wertenbaker will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

Major Thomas U. Raymond, surg., from duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., to take effect not later than Nov. 30, 1904, and will then proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Nov. 8, W.D.)

Major William E. Purviance, surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Sherman, to sail Nov. 1. (Oct. 27, D. Cal.)

Contract Dental Surg. Edwin P. Tignor will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sherman, to sail Nov. 1. (Oct. 28, D. Cal.)

Sergts. 1st Class August Zerbin and George W. McKenzie, H.C., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sherman, to sail Nov. 1. (Oct. 27, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Raymond F. Metcalfe, asst. surg., is extended one month. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, is granted Contract Surg. Waller H. Dade. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Sergt. Edward A. Lovelly, jr., H.C., Fort Wayne, Mich., will be sent to Manila on or about Dec. 1, 1904. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 15, 1904, is granted Contract Dental Surg. F. Homer Wolven. (Nov. 10, D.E.)

The leave for twenty days granted Contract Surg. C. W. McMillan, is extended ten days. (Nov. 10, D.E.)

During the absence of Col. Valery Havard, asst. surg. general, chief surgeon, on detached service, Major John I. Phillips, surg., will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office of the chief surgeon. (Nov. 9, D.E.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Nov. 25, 1904, is granted Major Edward Burr, C.E. (Nov. 9, D.E.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for six days, to take effect Nov. 21, 1904, is granted Major H. S. Wallace, paymaster. (Nov. 3, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Nov. 11, 1904, is granted Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, paymaster. (Nov. 1, D. Lakes.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William H. Tschappat, O.D., will proceed from the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., on business pertaining to the ballistic test of shields for rapid fire gun carriages being procured under contract. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, Signal Corps. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, having reported to the Chief Signal Officer, Oct. 24, 1904, his assignment to duty as principal assistant to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, on that date, is announced. (Nov. 1, Sig. Off.)

The relief of Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, on Oct. 31, 1904, from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, is announced. (Nov. 1, Sig. Off.)

A board of officers of the Signal Corps is convened to meet at the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army from time to time, to consider and report upon types of articles for a standard equipment for the Signal Corps. Detail for the board: Col. James Allen, Major Edgar Russell, Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Capt. George S. Gibbs, 1st Lieut. William A. Covington, 1st Lieut. Allen L. Briggs. (Nov. 1, Sig. Off.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps are announced: To be 1st class sergeants: Sergts. Charles H. Campbell (especially commended for efficiency in maneuvers); Charles F. Betz, Van B. Rector and Bert M. Comerford, to date Nov. 1, 1904. To be corporals: First-class Pvt. Samuel H. Cable and Pvt. Robert G. Harrell, to date Nov. 1, 1904. (Nov. 1, Sig. Off.)

The following announcement is made of promotion by the signal officer, Philippines Division: To be corporal: First-class Pvt. Dennis F. Pierce, to date Sept. 16, 1904. (Nov. 1, Sig. Off.)

First-class Sergt. Van B. Rector, Signal Corps, for Fort McHenry, Md., for duty. (Nov. 8, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Col. Martin B. Hughes, 1st Cav., will proceed to Eagle Pass, Texas, on business connected with the selection of a site for a military post in that vicinity. (Oct. 29, D.T.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

First Lieut. George Garity, 2d Cav., will proceed from the U.S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Nov. 4, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

The extension of leave granted Major William C. Brown, 3d Cav., is further extended ten days. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. A. E. Williams, 3d Cav., to take effect about Nov. 18. (Nov. 3, S.W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. T. A. Rothwell, 5th Cav., Fort DuChesne, is extended ten days. (Oct. 25, D. Colo.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Oscar Foley, 6th Cav., is extended twenty days. (Oct. 28, D. Mo.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the relief of the 1st Squadron, 9th Cav., from duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., is granted Capt. George W. Read, 9th Cav. (Oct. 27, D. Cal.)

Color Sergt. John Wilson, 9th Cav., upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 8, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

First Lieut. George J. Oden, 10th Cav., having relinquished the unexpired portion of the leave granted him, and extended for two months, will report to Major George R. Cecil, 30th Inf., commanding U.S. troops, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., for temporary duty with the 119th Co., C.A. (Oct. 26, N.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William L. Luhn, 11th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas. (Oct. 28, D. Mo.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY. Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 28, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles E. T. Lull, A.C. (Oct. 24, L. Col.)

Capt. Frederick S. Strong, A.C., is detailed as an acting inspector general. Captain Strong will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., and take the course at the School of Submarine Defense, and upon the completion thereof will repair to Washington, D.C., and report to the Inspector General of the Army for duty in his office. (Nov. 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, A.C., Fort Sheridan, will proceed to Dixon, Ill., and make an inspection of the Northern Illinois Normal School and Dixon Business College. (Oct. 24, N.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Earl Biscoe, A.C., is ex-

tended fifteen days on account of sickness. (Oct. 24, D.G.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry J. Watson, A.C., is extended one month. (Oct. 25, D.G.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect about Nov. 15, 1904, is granted Capt. Alston Hamilton, A.C. (Nov. 7, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Nov. 18, is granted Capt. A. G. Jenkins, A.C. (Nov. 9, D.E.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect about Nov. 12, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Quincy A. Gilmore, A.C. (Nov. 9, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1904, is granted Capt. Joseph F. Janda, 1st Inf., Fort Brady. (Oct. 29, D.L.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. William B. Wheeler, 2d Inf., is hereby extended two months. (Nov. 1, S.W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for two months on account of sickness is granted Capt. Horace M. Reeve, 3d Inf. (Nov. 4, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Leave for five is granted Capt. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf., recruiting officer. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Second Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, 5th Inf., will report to Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Benjamin A. Poore, 6th Inf., Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis. (Oct. 26, N.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. William J. Davis, 8th Inf., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Slocum, N.Y., relieving 2d Lieut. William C. Russell, 8th Inf., of that duty. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Colonel Regan, 9th Inf., in regimental orders dated Nov. 7, 1904, publishes the names and scores of the following officers and men of the regiment who won places on the Atlantic Division Infantry team, 1904, viz.: Capt. Fred L. Munson, 1st Sergt. Jeff D. Gallman, Co. M; Q.M. Sergt. Charles C. Leaback, Co. F; Pvt. John D. Kendrick, Co. I; Q.M. Sergt. George H. Siemens, Co. K, and Corp. Hugh R. Walker, Co. A. Colonel Regan also says: "By direction of the department commander it becomes the duty of the regimental commander to present medals to the above named officers and men, who in gaining such marked distinction for themselves have added to the honor of the regiment. The regimental commander hopes this will be an incentive to other officers and men to do likewise."

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1904, is granted Capt. E. V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf. (Nov. 10, D.E.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for six months on surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Thomas Maginnis, 16th Inf. (Nov. 4, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. John L. Jordan, 18th Inf. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect about Dec. 5, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. James B. Nalle, 19th Inf. (Oct. 22, D. Col.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Major Warren H. Cowles, 24th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from Nov. 5, 1904, is announced. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

The leave granted Major Joseph M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 2, S.W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, 28th Inf., is extended three months. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Lieut. Col. John G. Ballance, 29th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from Nov. 5, 1904, is announced. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James M. Little, 30th Inf., is extended to include Nov. 13, 1904. (Oct. 24, N.D.)

Second Lieut. James A. Higgins, 30th Inf., is detailed for special duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., (Nov. 7, W.D.)

Second Lieut. James A. Higgins, 30th Inf., will report to Capt. Charles L. Bent, 30th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Nov. 8, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Ernest Stecker, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sherman to sail Nov. 1. (Oct. 31, D. Cal.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president at the Army Building, New York city, for the examination of such officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, deputy commissary general; Major Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf.; Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. George H. Crabtree, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, 8th Inf., recorder. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York city for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. William F. Blauvelt, paymaster; Capt. Henry C. Hodges, jr., Q.M. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Sergt. John J. Hagan, band, 5th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 4, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Color Sergt. John Hasenstab, 4th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Samuel Gibson, Co. I, 22d Inf. (Nov. 3, W.D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Capt. William Baird, retired, is detailed to make the inspection of the militia of Maryland. (Nov. 4, W.D.)

The following named officers of the organized militia are authorized to attend a regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Wayne, Mich.: Capt. George C. Waldo, 1st Lieut. Henry R. Lord, and 2d Lieut. George R. Woolfenden, 1st Inf., Michigan N.G. (Nov. 4, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf.; Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Nov. 2, 1904, for purpose of inspecting upon localities in the vicinity of the post deemed suitable to be leased as a target range for small arms practice. (Oct. 25, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Richard Walnwright, U.S.N., is assigned to duty as a member of the Board of Engineers in connection

with the subject of the defense of coal depots, vice Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll, U.S.N., relieved. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Peter Peterson, Philippine Scouts, is extended two months. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURFORD.—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE.—Arrived at Seattle Oct. 22.

CROOK.—At San Francisco.

DIX.—Sailed from Tacoma Nov. 6 for San Francisco.

INGALLS.—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK.—At New York.

LISCUM.—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN.—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 17. To sail for Manila Dec. 1.

McCLELLAN.—At New York.

SEWARD.—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN.—Arrived at Manila Oct. 29. To sail for San Francisco Nov. 15.

SHERMAN.—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 1 for Manila.

SUMNER.—At New York.

THOMAS.—Sailed from Manila Oct. 15 for San Francisco.

WRIGHT.—At Manila, P.I.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1904.

Owing to the fact that the two teams had not met in several years, and also that the contest was to be the last with a big team on the home field, the West Point-Princeton game played here last Saturday afternoon, Nov. 5, drew together a throng of spectators and awakened an interest exceeding in numbers and degree even the records of the Harvard and Yale games of the present season. In 1898 Princeton and West Point met, with a tie score of 5-5 as the result of the game. Again in 1901 the score was tied at 6-6.

At the close of the first half, with the score standing 6-0 in West Point's favor, the indications were that Princeton might find the fate of Yale. In the second half the visitors braced and West Point lost one of her best players, Tipton, the tide was turned, and after a hotly contested struggle, victory came to the Tigers—12-6 in favor of Princeton. The day was chilly and raw, but it was good football weather. The spectators were estimated at anywhere between 5,000 and 8,000. A body of Princeton students numbering between 700 and 800 sang "Old Nassau" and other college songs, alternating with the West Point cheers as fortune favored one or the other side. Mrs. Grover Cleveland, with a party of friends, Col. John Jacob Astor, Gen. Charles F. Roe, Col. Eugene Griffin, Captain Carnahan, Capt. R. P. Davis were among the number on the grand stand.

The line-up:

Princeton.....	Positions	West Point
Crawford.....	Left end	Hammond
Cooney.....	Left tackle	Doe (captain)
Dillon.....	Left guard	Erwin
Dutcher.....	Center	Tipton
Short.....	Right guard	Seagrave
Stannard.....	Right tackle	Mettler
Tooker.....	Right end	Gillespie
Burke.....	Quarterback	Garey
Ritter.....	Left halfback	Prince
Poulke.....	Right halfback	Hill
Millet.....	Fullback	Torney

Summary: Touchdowns—Cooney (2) Hammond; goals from touchdowns—Cooney (2) for Princeton, Doe (1) for West Point. Referee, McCracken; umpire, Minds; linesman, Stauffer; all of Pennsylvania. Substitutes—Holden for Short, Wilhelm for Hammond, Weeks for Erwin, Abraham for Tipton, Christy for Mettler, Rockwell for Gillespie, Latta for Prince, Hanlon for Hill. 25 minute halves.

West Point's touchdown came 30 minutes after the game began, and it was the result of the most sensational play seen on the gridiron this season. Gillespie, in tackling Burke, Princeton's quarterback, threw him so hard that he dropped the ball and Mettler displayed his good sense and knowledge of the game by kicking it as it rolled along instead of trying to pick it up. Hammond gave it a second kick and then fell on it behind the goal line, scoring a clean touchdown. It cannot be denied that Princeton was strongest, both in offense and defense, yet West Point played a creditable game and Princeton's eleven was at all times compelled to exert its best efforts to win. The hard and sharp tackling of the cadets kept the Tigers from gaining more ground than they did. They were victors only by a scant margin, and after being called on to do their level best.

Scores of games played at West Point thus far: Oct. 1, West Point 12, Tufts 0; Oct. 8, West Point 18, Dickinson 0; Oct. 15, West Point 0, Harvard 4; Oct. 22, West Point 11, Yale 6; Oct. 29, West Point 16, Williams 0; Nov. 5, West Point 6, Princeton 12. Scores of other games on Saturday, Nov. 5: Harvard 0, Dartmouth 0; Yale 22, Brown 0; Columbia 10, Stevens 0; Pennsylvania 22, Lafayette 0; Cornell 10, Lehigh 0; Annapolis 20, Pennsylvania State 9; Syracuse 144, Manhattan 0.

On Wednesday, Nov. 9, the "C" team will meet the eleven of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. On Saturday the game will be with the New York University eleven and the regular team.

The game in detail, according to the official bulletin: The Army won the toss and selected the south goal. Princeton at 3:09 kicked off to Gillespie on the 20-yard line and he was brought to earth on the 29-yard mark. Torney at once punted and the ball went out of bounds at midfield. Princeton in tackle back formation rushed the ball to the 12-yard mark of the Army where their advance was checked and they tried unsuccessfully for a field goal. Torney kicked out from the 20-yard line to Doe on the Army's 45-yard line. With tackles back the New Jersey eleven carried the ball to the 34-yard line, where a fumble gave it to West Point, Tipton securing it. Princeton was offside in the first play and was penalized 5 yards. Torney was tried twice, but made only 3 yards, and then punted to Princeton's 30-yard line. Ritter muffed, but recovered the ball. A fake kick netted 15 yards, but a delayed pass in the following scrimmage lost 3 yards, Hammond breaking through and throwing the runner, Erwin was injured and was replaced by Weeks. A third down with 8 yards to go forced a punt. Prince muffed and was downed on West Point's 15-yard line. Hill went through right tackle for 2 yards, but Torney could not gain and lifted the oval to the Army's 50-yard line outside. Princeton tried another delayed pass and made a scant 2 yards. A forward pass and the visitors suffered a penalty of 5 yards, the ball being down on the middle line, but a yard on a fake kick and Princeton punted to Garey on West Point's 18-yard line. Doe's firm position was stopped for no gain and Princeton was again penalized for off sides. Torney and Doe were slammed through for 3 yards and Torney kicked out of bounds on Princeton's 40-yard line, a punt of 47 yards. Tipton stopped the next play and the Tiger fullback prepared to punt. The pass was high and the ball went over his head; he fell on it, however, on the 30 yard line. Princeton immediately punted and the ball went outside on the Army's 53-yard mark. Hill was jammed through between right tackle and guard for 3 yards, and Prince made a first down on the 50-yard line of the visitors. Princeton's line held firm and Torney punted to the 25-yard mark, Gillespie making the tackle on the 30-yard line.

Old Nassau's team in four tries made 13 yards, and then attempted a quarterback run around Gillespie's end. He was there and refused to be boxed and threw runner with such force as to cause him to drop the ball. It

rolled back about a yard and Mettler following it closely kicked it. Hammond caught up with it and kicked it again. It bounded along toward Princeton's goal and Hammond in a wild scramble fell on it for a touchdown at 3:40. Doe kicked an easy goal. Army 6, Princeton 0. Hill caught Princeton's kick-off on the 10-yard line and tore along for 21 yards. On the third down with 2 yards to go, Torney punted to West Point's 50-yard mark and the runner was downed on the 40-yard line just as time was called at 3:50.

Second half: No changes were made in the Army team during the intermission. At 4:05 Doe kicked off and Princeton's quarterback made the catch on the 25-yard line. He was tackled by Hammond on the 40-yard mark. In the first lineup Princeton was penalized for unlawful use of hands and the ball was down on the 25-yard line. A fake kick did not work, Tipton breaking through and tackling the runner on the 21-yard line. Princeton then punted to Garey at midfield and he ran back 5 yards. Prince returned the punt from a normal formation, the ball going outside on the 27-yard mark. Old Nassau's team made 2 yards in as many tries and punted. Garey, misjudging its distance, turned and ran back with arms outstretched. He muffed it, but recovered and was downed on the 10-yard line. Prince could make only a yard and Torney booted the leather outside on the 29-yard mark. Princeton's powerful tackle-back formation advanced the ball to the 9-yard mark. Here a penalty for holding lost the visitors 15 yards, and they tried a quarterback kick. The ball did not travel the necessary 10-yards, and it went to West Point on the 25-yard line. Princeton was offside in the first lineup and was penalized 5 yards. Hill and Prince were unable to gain and Torney again punted outside on the 40-yard line. The desperate rushes of Princeton were irresistible, and at 4:25 a touchdown was made and a goal kicked, resulting in a tie score of 6-6. Christy replaced Mettler and Rockwell was substituted for Gillespie. Doe's kick-off landed on Princeton's 10-yard line and Christy brought down the runner on the 25-yard line. A fake kick earned only 4 yards, Torney making the tackle. Princeton's attack from this time on was like a battering ram and the cadets seemed powerless to stop it. Hill was hurt and was replaced by Hanlon. Tipton was carried from the field, Abraham taking his place, and Prince retired in favor of Latta. Princeton's second touchdown was made at 4:40. Cooney kicked goal. Princeton 12, Army 6.

It was growing dark when Doe kicked off and the spectators were crowding the side lines. The kick was run back 15 yards to the 25-yard line, and Princeton, in the first scrimmage punted to Torney on West Point's 50-yard line. The cadets were offside in the following play and lost 5 yards. Torney punted to midfield and Princeton began again to use her tackle back, advancing the ball to the Army's 25-yard line where for offside a penalty of 5 yards was imposed, placing the ball on the 30 yard line. A try at a goal from the field was interrupted by the call of time at 4:55, and the score remained Princeton 12, Army 6.

Attracted by the game, by the desire to visit West Point before winter, or with the prospect of two dances in succession, the visitors during the past week have been many. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U.S.A., retired (Superintendent of the Military Academy from 1871-1876), Mrs. and Miss Ruger, Gen. Matthew M. Blunt, U.S.A., retired, Col. Eugene Griffin, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Hare and Miss Hare, Captain Earl, Luther C. Carnahan, Mrs. Carnahan and Miss Howard, Rev. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas church, New York city, Mrs. Stires and Mrs. David Price Cordray, Mrs. D. M. Taylor and Miss Taylor of Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, Miss Alice Gregg of Washington, the Misses Greble, Miss Maylor, a guest of Miss Braden, the Misses Schuakenberg, Patterson, Warren, Green, Wilsey, Donald, Edwards, McRea, McAdor, Patten, Hutchinson, Clappé, Nolan, DuBose, Richards, Humphreys, White, Rand, Parsons, Bartlett, Kelly, Hawley, Drums, Barstow, Safford, Bruce, Foster, Boardman, Bennett, Snyder, Price, Murtha and Scudder were among the number. Capt. and Mrs. R. P. Davis were guests of Professor Tillman.

The officers' hop was held on Friday evening, and on Saturday the large cadet hop took place in Cullum Hall. On the same evening a dinner was given by the bachelors of 1900 to their classmates in this vicinity. Fourteen members of the class are on duty at West Point and two who are stationed nearby, Lieuts. Jay P. Hopkins and George B. Pillsbury, came up for the football game. Local members were: William I. Westervelt, Joseph A. Baer, George B. Comly, Willis V. Morris, Pressley K. Brice, Charles F. Martin, William S. Brunning, Jay P. Hopkins, Robert L. Wood, Archibald H. Sunderland, Charles R. Lawson, Herman Glade, Frank O. Whitlock, Edwin G. Davis, George B. Pillsbury, Charles M. Wesson.

The coming event in the social life of the garrison will be the marriage on Tuesday next of Miss Gertrude W. Mills, daughter of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th Cav. On Friday evening of the present week, Nov. 11, a farewell hop will be given Miss Mills by several of the bachelor officers of the post. The wedding, as previously announced, will take place at the cadet chapel on Tuesday afternoon at 4:30. Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the Academy, and Rev. Robert L. Paddock, uncle of the bride, will officiate at the ceremony. A reception will follow at the Superintendent's quarters.

Cards have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hemsey, of Philadelphia, for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Frances West, to Lieut. Quincy Adams Gillmore, Artillery Corps, on Wednesday, November 16, at 4 p.m. at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia. Lieutenant Gillmore is a member of the class of 1904, having been graduated last June.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 7, 1904.

Capt. C. H. McNeil, Field Art., adjutant of the Artillery subpost, and Mrs. McNeil, who are spending an extended leave in the East, have changed their address to Pittsburg, Pa., where they are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. G. T. Summerlin at 512 Shady avenue.

The 1st Squadron, 19th Cav., from Monterey, Cal., arrived in the post on Saturday afternoon, about 1:30 o'clock, after a five days' journey from the coast. After detrainning the troops were marched from the station to their quarters to the music of the regimental band. They were assigned to the quarters vacated by the 4th Cavalry squadron. Sunday was a busy day, as the cars had to be unloaded and turned over to the railroad company. Quarters were chosen by the incoming officers immediately upon arrival and the movement of baggage followed. The horses of the 4th Cavalry squadron have been turned over to the 9th. The 9th Cavalry band is an excellent one, and it is proving quite an attraction on pleasant afternoons at guard mount.

Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., left Friday afternoon en route to St. Louis, where he will meet Mrs. Godfrey. A couple of weeks will be given to the fair, after which they will journey eastward. Mrs. Godfrey joined the post with the colonel upon the arrival of the 9th Cavalry headquarters, but left the following day for New York and Brooklyn. Colonel Godfrey is now availing himself of a three months' leave. Lieut. Col. William Stanton, 11th Cav., will command the post during his absence. Major C. A. Varnum, 9th Cav., will succeed to the command of the Cavalry subpost in consequence.

Football has died a natural death. Although measures were taken to bring out the men for practice and excuse

them from duties that might interfere, they have failed to show up in sufficient numbers on practice days. Consequently Lieut. A. F. Casad has disbanded the squad and cancelled all dates. This does away with the game on Thanksgiving day with Fort Leavenworth. Mr. I. H. Masters, the secretary of the post Y.M.C.A., got fifteen men together on Thursday, however, and went to Hays City, Kas., for the purpose of playing a game with the team representing that burg. Fort Riley was not in it from the start. The Hays City outfit weighed them twenty pounds to the man and they proved fast at all stages of the game. The score was 26 to 0, in favor of Hays City.

Lieut. George M. Lee, 7th Cav., and Vet. John Tempany, 9th Cav., have been detailed for duty as instructors in the farriers and horseshoers' school, which opened its term last week with a full class of 110 members. The new building, Carter Hall, recently completed, is occupied by the school.

Major Granger Adams, Field Art., left on Monday last for New York city, where he may be reached at 135 Broadway. Mrs. Robert J. Duff, wife of Captain Duff, 8th Cav., who has been in New York for the past few weeks, now with Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Evans at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

The 7th Field Battery, equipped with the new rapid fire field gun, has been firing with shells equipped with the Sempie Tracer, during the past week. On Tuesday evening one section of the battery fired eight shells, commencing at eight o'clock. The firing point was located on the highest eminence in the vicinity, Reservoir Hill. The officers and the ladies of the garrison were invited to be present to witness the firing. The Field Artillery Drill Regulations Board, which is in session here, was also present. The Sempie Tracer, which is named after its inventor, is a small cylinder screwed in the base of the shell and filled with a burning composition, which is ignited upon discharge of the gun, and by its burning traces the trajectory from the gun to the point of fall. It is claimed that this invention furnishes a quick means of determining the range of the objects fired at. The firing proved a great success. The projectile after leaving the piece described a fiery arc in the sky, the shell presenting the appearance of a blazing comet. When descending at the point of fall, the tracer left the shell, and shot straight into the air for a distance of about 150 feet, when turning it plunged straight to the ground directly over the spot where the shell had fallen.

Two of the general prisoners, Snake and O'Donnell, of the number taken from this post to Fort Niobrara last week for confinement, attempted to escape while en route and all but succeeded. Although handcuffed together, these two men jumped from the train as it was pulling out of Neely, Neb., and after it had attained considerable speed. Sergt. S. Seeds, of Troop L, 8th Cav., and a private of the guard, boarded a freight train at the next station, returned to Neely and instituted a rigid search for the escaped convicts, rewarded by locating them at Oakdale, Neb., where they had stopped to rest. Both prisoners were badly shaken and cut up as the result of their attempt.

Several organizations of the command made road marches into the surrounding country at varying distances, during the past week. Troop K, 8th Cav., was on the road for three days going as far as Abilene, Kas. While there it found three of its men absent without leave. It so happened that the troop had three extra horses along, but no extra saddles. The three absentees had the pleasure of riding about thirty miles bareback in consequence.

The Field Artillery Board is testing a number of bits sent here by the Ordnance Department. The bits are designed by Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble, Art. Corps.

On Monday night the garrison was awakened about one o'clock by fire call. Everyone responded, of course, but could find no fire. It seemed that a sentry saw the light in the sky of a fire in Junction City, some four miles away, and his vivid imagination transferred it to the vicinity of the hay corrals in the post.

The following officers will arrive at the post this week in connection with the testing of the new ordnance material with which the 7th Field Battery is equipped; Lieut. Col. Ramsey D. Potts, Art. Corps, Lieut. Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, O.D.; Major Erasmus M. Weaver, Art. Corps; Capt. George W. Burr and Capt. Tracy C. Dickson, O.D.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 3, 1904.

The first of the regular semi-monthly hops was given last Friday night and was a jolly success for all who attended. The band played several encores to enthusiastic applause from the young people on the floor. The dancing lasted from 8:30 to 11:30. It is designed to give these dances on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month through the winter. The 4th Cavalry and the battalion of the 28th Infantry stationed in the Infantry Cantonment will give a farewell hop to the 28th Infantry to-morrow evening in the post hop room.

Capt. W. C. Davis, Art. Corps, has returned to the post from a short inspection trip to Fort Rosecrans, Cal. It is understood that on his homeward way he visited a fine fruit farm near Fresno, in which he holds an interest. Col. and Mrs. J. B. Kerr have left the general hospital, where they have both been ill, and are now spending a few weeks in Southern California, where it is hoped the change in climate will do much to restore them to perfect health.

Great interest is being taken in the coming military athletic tournament to be held here, both by soldiers and their civilian friends, so that its success is assured. A grand stand is to be erected to the west of the grounds in line with the row of brick barrack buildings, which is to remain permanently on the ground, and the seats are to be free with a small section reserved for officers and their families. At first it was thought best to charge a small price for a seat in order to provide enough money for prizes, souvenir programs, etc., but the donations have been so liberal that it is now believed to be unnecessary to do so. The department commander, Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, inspected the athletic grounds last Friday.

Capt. F. L. Winn, 12th Inf., inspector of small arms practice, Division of the Pacific, has returned from his inspection trip to the Northern posts. Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 28th Inf., does not expect to go to Fort Snelling after all, as he has been detailed for duty as instructor of military tactics in the College of Brookings, South Dakota.

Major and Mrs. W. E. Purviance and their four children, who are so pleasantly remembered here, first as members of the garrison proper and then as a portion of the general hospital garrison, paid a brief visit to the post early this week to see their old friends and old homes. They sailed for the Philippine Islands last Tuesday.

The escort to the color was held under the new orders and regulations last Friday morning at parade. Capt. R. S. Abernethy and his company, the 65th, Coast Art., performed the duty of escort.

Lieut. Col. L. Lomia, who was ordered to the general hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment, has returned to duty at Fort Baker, Cal.

The 1st Squadron, 9th Cav., under command of Capt. G. F. Hamilton, left the Presidio of Monterey last Tuesday for their new station, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Dr. T. J. Strong, at the general hospital, is selecting a fine football team from picked men of the Hospital Corps to play in the coming tournament.

Last Friday evening, Lieut. G. E. Manning, Art. Corps, left the general hospital for his station at Jackson Barracks, La. Capt. W. H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf., is an inmate of the general hospital on sick leave from his regiment. Lieut. A. M. Hall, 28th Inf., has gone on a month's leave, and is to be married in Knoxville, Tenn., to Miss

Hickey of that city. They will be at home after Dec. 1, at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Mrs. L. R. Burgess gave a card party last Saturday afternoon to the ladies of the garrison. Seven-handed euchre was played. Major Blanton Winship, judge advocate of the Department of the Lakes, called on the commanding officer this week. He is out here on leave to attend his brother's wedding, which takes place to-night.

On Hallowe'en night a jolly surprise party was given to Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Ketcham. Major H. L. Harris, Art. Corps, paid a visit to the post yesterday. Lieut. T. E. Selfridge, accompanied General Torres on a horseback ride around the Presidio last Sunday morning, and Capt. R. A. Brown, with a squadron of the 4th Cavalry, escorted Vice-President Corral and General Torres, the distinguished Mexican visitors, to the depot on the occasion of their departure.

The 21st Infantry is expected to arrive to-morrow to take the place of the 28th Infantry in the Cantonment.

Capt. W. I. Reed, U.S.A., retired, is a patient in the general hospital, suffering from rather a serious fall. Prince Sadanarrie, of Frishima, adopted brother of the Emperor of Japan, is expected to arrive in San Francisco next Tuesday.

FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., Nov. 6, 1904.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 29, the "Idiot Club" met at Miss Brown's and initiated several new members. All sorts of original "stunts" are done, making the name of the club suitable. A chafingdish supper was served afterwards.

Sunday night Capt. R. L. Bush returned from his month's leave. We are pleased to learn that he left his mother somewhat improved.

Monday evening every one went up to Gordon hall to see what fate had for them. The bachelors had decorated the hall in corn, pumpkins, apples and flags. The effect was weird as the only light was from pumpkin lanterns. After all had assembled feathers were wafted downward, each one deciding the fate, as to the marriage, of the person catching the feather. Some married a number of years got a feather which announced that they would marry. Then followed peeling apples, cracking walnuts, blowing out candles and a number of original ways of tempting fate. A most enjoyable supper of viener wursts, potato salad, sandwiches and beer was served. At each place was a very original card—a large pumpkin with two cups in one corner, supposedly drinking cider. After supper each person was handed a ribbon with a bell on it. By pulling it a nut came out of a pumpkin with another fortune inside. Then they danced a Virginia reel, after which the curtain went up from the stage and one saw a witches' retreat. The witches were Mrs. Lenihan and Mrs. Johnson and Lieutenant Mapes. Fortunes were told with cards, tea and palmistry. The witches were very quaintly dressed, like the old woman who rides the broom in Mother Goose rhymes. Then everyone enjoyed twelve dances and beer, cider and sandwiches. It was an original and enjoyable party. The hosts were Lieutenants Mapes, Weigenstein, Dodge, Green and Hay.

Wednesday evening was hop night, but there was none as people don't seem to be equal to two parties in such a short time.

Lieut. L. B. Chandler has returned from his leave. Lieut. D. D. Hay has gone on a month's leave.

Thursday morning the troops were formed in three battalions and a large photograph was taken. Several others were taken. A splendid one of all the officers, and one of the entire post. Every one is delighted at the opportunity of getting such good pictures of such a good regiment. All regretted that Colonel Hoyt happened to be away, so is not in the group. Col. and Mrs. Hoyt left Wednesday morning for Leavenworth, where the colonel is on a court. He and Mrs. Hoyt are staying with General and Mrs. Bell.

FORT GREBLE.

Fort Greble, R.I., Nov. 7, 1904.

Miss Sidney Price, who has been spending the summer with Dr. and Mrs. Williams, leaves for Washington this week. Lieut. Henry R. Casey spent several days in New York the past week.

The little daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Jones died on Oct. 23 and was buried at Jamestown, R.I., the following day.

The enlisted men of the post gave a musical entertainment, followed by a grand dance, in the post exchange gymnasium. The hall was beautifully decorated and a large crowd was in attendance. The minstrel performance was exceedingly good and the members of the troupe deserve great credit. The grand march was led by Major and Mrs. Price, followed by the other enthusiastic officers and ladies of the post. At 12 o'clock a march was begun to the dining room, led by Lieutenant Jones and Miss Morris. The whole affair was a grand success, enjoyed by all present and a credit to the men of the post.

The post football team defeated the Fall River Tigers Saturday afternoon by a score of 17 to 0. The post second team also defeated a team from Fall River by a score of 5 to 0. The teams are progressing wonderfully under the management of Lieut. T. A. Jones, superintendent of athletics, and much credit is due him.

Miss Morris, who is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, will return to her home in Illinois after a three months' visit, during which time her health has improved wonderfully. Lieut. and Mrs. Johnston visited Providence Wednesday last.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 7, 1904.

During the absence of the 6th Infantry band in St. Louis, the regular Friday night hops will be continued, an orchestra from Leavenworth being hired by the hop committee.

Col. R. W. Hoyt, 25th Inf., and Mrs. Hoyt were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. F. Walton several days last week. Capt. and Mrs. Tenney Ross entertained at a chafing dish supper last Friday evening. The student officers' wives have organized a card and thimble club, which meets every Thursday.

Mrs. G. A. Youngberg and Mrs. W. Willing were "at home" last Saturday afternoon from four until six o'clock, in honor of Mrs. S. S. Leach. The house was beautifully decorated, the color scheme being pink. Tea was served by Mrs. T. M. Rees and Mrs. L. M. Welch, assisted by Miss Duncan and Miss Cole.

Lieut. R. P. Palmer, 6th Inf., has returned from a month's leave. Capt. G. J. Holden, 28th Inf., spent two days in the post last week with friends. Dr. J. F. Edwards left last week on a ten days' leave. Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf., is acting adjutant during Capt. W. L. Simpson's absence.

Gen. and Mrs. Bell entertained the young people at a Hallowe'en party last Monday evening.

Lieut. Louis P. Schindel, 6th Inf., accompanied by his mother, left last week for a two months' visit in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, is in St. Louis at the fall.

On last Wednesday evening, immediately after parade, the call "To arms" was sounded, and in a very few minutes every organization in the post had turned out. The inspector general was here, and it was a test. On Thursday morning there was a fire drill, to which all responded very quickly.

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2ND LIEUT. ARTILLERY CORPS WILL PAY \$500 for transfer with 2d Lieut. of Infantry or Cavalry prior to Oct. 17, 1902. Address Transfer, care Army and Navy Journal, New York City.

NOTICE.

ALL ENLISTED MEN IN THE U.S.A. interested in having the regulation which prescribes May 1st as the date of final examination of enlisted men for Commissions, suspended for one year, address P.O. Box 1925, New York City, giving name, rank, post, where stationed.

TO LET until Oct. 1, 1905, APARTMENTS suitable for retired ARMY or NAVY OFFICERS. Suite of six rooms and bath, all light and sunny rooms. Location excellent, near Columbia University, with views of Morningside Park and L.I. Sound. Moderate rent. Major J. W. Keller, U.S.A., retired, 415 West 118th St., N.Y. City.

SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY desires to transfer with Second Lieutenant of Artillery of any date prior to Oct. 10, 1903. Address M, care Army and Navy Journal.

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KAISER TO PRESIDENT.

President Roosevelt has received the following cablegram from Emperor William:

"Neus Palais, Nov. 9.

"President Roosevelt, U.S.A., Washington:

"Sincerest congratulations. May heaven give you prosperity. Tuum quod bonum felix faustumque sit populo Americano.

WILLIAM I. R."

A translation of the Latin in the above cablegram is as follows:

"May thine be what is good, happy, and prosperous to the American people."

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Paymaster General Dodge of the Army will issue, in a few days, a most important circular of instructions to officers of the Pay Department of the Army. The reforms instituted by General Dodge in the methods of the Pay Department and his successful endeavors to put a stop to the pernicious habit of duplication of pay accounts are beginning to bring forth excellent results. It is probable that of all the circulars yet issued by General Dodge to the officers of his department the following, which is self-explanatory, is the most important: "Chief paymasters will hereafter examine the books and accounts of paymasters serving under them at such times as in their opinion may be necessary and at least once in four months, at a time as nearly midway between the inspections made by the regular inspectors general of the Army as possible. Report will be made direct to the Paymaster General of the Army upon blank forms prepared in this office, showing the balance on hand at time of the examination, and its disposition; whether cash and check books are kept in compliance with orders; if deposit and weekly statement books are kept up to date; whether all cash left over from field payments and received from miscellaneous sources, is promptly deposited; whether vouchers are properly filled in and briefed; and whether the requirements of paragraphs 1284, 1285, 1286, Army Regulations, 1904, have been strictly complied with. Chief paymasters will make reports of their own accounts. By direction of the Secretary of War. F. S. DODGE, Paymaster General, U.S.A.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy held a brief conference in the office of Mr. Hay on Nov. 10 regarding the necessity for additional office room for the three departments. The congestion in the War and Navy Departments is rapidly becoming unbearable, although both these departments have offices scattered through many buildings besides the State, War and Navy building. The War Department can alone fill this one building. It is probable that the three Secretaries will join in an earnest plea to Congress for legislation which will provide for additional buildings. There is now pending in the Senate a bill introduced last year by Senator Fairbanks providing for an entirely new building for the accommodation of the Departments of State and Justice.

The Bureau of Navigation received on Nov. 10 from the commanding officer of the Wyoming a brief telegram saying that the Wyoming had grounded while going out of Puget Sound on that morning. The vessel returned to the dock and her damage will be repaired.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1904.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1904.

After a party campaign exceptionally free from the excitement and irresponsible accusation which usually characterize such contests, the National elections of 1904 have ended with results virtually without precedent in our political history. According to the returns at the time we write President Roosevelt is elected by a majority of two hundred and ten votes in the Electoral College, having three hundred and forty-three as against one hundred and thirty-three for his opponent. Of the popular vote he has a plurality of more than 1,860,000, the greatest ever polled for a candidate for the Presidency. He has carried all the Northern States as well as Delaware, Maryland and Missouri, and the upheaval as shown in his vote is still further indicated by the fact that his party has gained three or four members of the United States Senate and more than doubled its majority in the House of Representatives. Broadly speaking, the results thus briefly outlined amount to a revolution in our political life and to thoughtful observers they suggest a re-alignment of party interests and influences. The election of a Democratic Governor in the State of Massachusetts, which gave a Republican majority of 86,000 for President; the election of the Republican electors in Missouri, which nevertheless elected a Democratic reform Governor, and a total of, perhaps, 500,000 votes for the nominees of the Socialist party in the country at large—these results all denote widespread changes in political conditions and sentiment which may vitally affect party organizations and party policies in future campaigns.

It is neither the province nor the purpose of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to discuss these results in their bearing upon party or personal interests. We leave that task, be it cheerful or otherwise, to our brethren of the press whom it may concern. But in their relation to certain great measures of national purpose and policy those results possess a significance which may properly be interpreted in these columns. The first great lesson, then, of the elections of 1904, is that American expansion is recognized by the people of the United States as an accomplished fact which they have approved by a vote so overwhelming that no party that expects success will venture to urge it as an issue in future campaigns. The country voted a direct and unqualified approval of the acts and purposes of the Government, with regard to the Philippines, and its judgment is expressed in a manner so impressive that it stands as a triumphant vindication of every American soldier, sailor or civilian who has obeyed orders during his service in the islands. The people have also unmistakably approved the course of the United States in Panama. They have declared that the Panama canal should be built and, what is equally to the point, they have highly resolved that the honesty of their government in its dealings with other nations shall not be made a question of party controversy.

So far as they concern the status and policy of the United States as a world power, the results of the elections have a meaning which is both clear and reassuring. They mean that the United States shall continue in the course marked out for it by the events of recent years. There will be no evasion of the responsibilities which changing conditions have placed upon the Government, no faltering under the momentous tasks which confront it, no timidity in protecting the important interests of peace and civilization which have been placed under its control. The United States will continue to command the respect of the world by continuing to deserve it. With the rapid growth of its commerce throughout the world, the United States becomes more and more a nation of peace, and its policy will continue on the principle that the best guaranty of peace is preparedness to maintain it. This, of course, implies that the development of the National defenses shall be resolutely carried forward along the lines followed since 1898. The people have unmistakably indorsed the broad-gauge policy of naval expansion now in operation. They have approved the reorganization of the Army on the expansive principle in order to afford a military organization of unsurpassed efficiency, and they have declared in favor of the development of the citizen soldiery of the Republic as provided in the new Militia Act. Supported with this outspoken expression of approval, the President may naturally be expected to go forward with the upbuilding of the National defenses on land and sea, along the lines indicated by the needs of the country and approved by experience. Any deviation from a vigorous policy in that direction would be in defiance of the desires of the people clearly declared by their ballots.

We may therefore look to the new Congress for adequate appropriations for the Army and Navy, and for other legislation to promote the efficiency of both services. The demand for a niggardly policy was thrust forward as an issue in the recent campaign and it was overwhelmingly repudiated. The people realize that if

ours is to be a safe nation it must be a strong nation, and that its strength must not be merely moral and intellectual, but physical and so highly organized that it will serve as a standing warning against injustice and disorder. In view of all facts and conditions we believe the United States comes out of the great electoral contest of 1904 with an enlarged sense of self-respect, with reason for increased confidence in the security of its future peace and welfare, and with a higher place in the respect and good will of the world.

NEEDS OF THE ARTILLERY.

Striking testimony as to the needs of the Artillery Corps appears in the memorandum recently submitted to the Chief of Staff by Major George F. E. Harrison, Art. Corps, suggesting that Congress be urged to make ample provision for the proper equipment of all important harbors of the United States with submarine mines. In that memorandum, as we have already noted, Major Harrison made the disquieting statement that there is not one harbor in the United States which is adequately equipped with mines or which could be equipped in time to enable it to meet an attack from an alert and aggressive enemy. Coming from any but an Artillery officer of Major Harrison's high attainments and correct knowledge of existing conditions this statement might appear to be exaggerated, but it is evidently only too true. It is therefore a matter which should enlist the serious attention of Congress and command an immediate appropriation of all the money required to place our harbor defenses in proper condition.

It is gratifying to know that General Story, Chief of Artillery, deals vigorously with this matter in his forthcoming annual report, recommending not only the necessary appropriations for effective harbor defenses, but an increase of both officers and men in the Artillery Corps, to which the care of those defenses would naturally be transferred. It is evident that the completion of the splendid system of coast defenses now under way will require a large increase in the Artillery Corps. The increase should not be deferred until the works are entirely completed, but should be made gradually from year to year in order that each fortification, as soon as it is ready, may be immediately provided with an effective garrison.

The fact is, the whole Artillery service is in urgent need of reorganization. It is confessedly the most unevenly balanced arm of the Service to-day and requires a radical overhauling. Capt. William G. Haan, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who made a special study of the action of the Field Artillery in the recent maneuvers in Virginia, expresses the opinion that the organization was not such as to develop the use of this arm to its full extent. For the maneuvers there was a temporary organization of the divisional Artillery under officers assigned for the occasion who were designated chiefs of Artillery, one of those chiefs being the senior captain of Artillery, in command of a battery, another being a major, in command of a battalion. None of these officers had ever commanded more than a battalion of Artillery, which is the largest unit in our present Artillery organization. Captain Haan points out that in the present war in Manchuria the occasion is a rare one on which a smaller organization than a regiment of Artillery is used in action, a regiment consisting of anywhere from thirty-six to ninety guns. Under that arrangement the Artillery commander is placed in telephonic or other direct communication with the immediate commander, giving him thereby, in a measure, fire control; not as complete, perhaps, but similar to the "fire control" exercised by a "fire commander" in coast fortifications. Captain Haan states that no such control of the Artillery was possible in the maneuvers at Manassas, the result being that, except in a single instance, the Artillery was hopelessly scattered and did not accomplish a fraction of what it might have done had it been properly organized and instructed. These views of Captain Haan are set forth in an article in the *Journal of the United States Artillery* which concludes as follows: "In our present organization we have no Artillery officers of high grade who have been given the opportunity to command more than a battalion. It is thought that it is of the utmost importance toward maintaining the efficiency of our Army on a par with that of other first-class powers, that our Field Artillery be reorganized, and that Artillery officers of the higher grades be given opportunity of commanding, in time of peace, units of Field Artillery such as are shown to be most efficient in time of war. We should have organizations including at least regiments. This will give an opportunity for training in time of peace the officers and men of this organization to work together in time of war; to work up and apply proper systems of communication and to place the organizations in a proper state of efficiency, so that in time of war they may be controlled by the commanding general in a way that will insure both the proper co-operation with the other branches of the Service, and will permit, during maneuvers, the more perfect development and application by the commanding general of grand tactics so necessary in a campaign of the magnitude that may be expected in a war with a first-class Power."

What is required is a separation of the Field Artillery from the Coast Artillery and the reorganization of both on a basis of larger units. Officers of the General Staff, many of whom are connected with arms of the Service other than the Artillery, do not hesitate to say that in their opinion the weakness of the Regular Army to-day lies in its deficiency

in the Field Artillery's strength. It will not be very long now before the Ordnance Department of the Army will be ready to provide every battery of Field Artillery in the Service with the new guns and equipment which will place the Field Artillery, as far as equipment is concerned, on a par with the Artillery of any army in the world. The time is now ripe, we think, and in this opinion we find that a majority of officers agree with us, to ask Congress to provide for an increase in Field Artillery as well as an increase in men for the submarine defenses of harbors.

THE ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

It was in the first great conflict of the Civil War, call it Manassas or Bull Run, that mechanical means for battle communication was first applied. It remained for the bloodless third engagement upon that historic ground to afford an opportunity to compare the methods of forty years ago with those of to-day. Yet, it must be presumed that the role which the Signal Service played upon its debut was a minor one.

Gen. E. P. Alexander, who was the chief signal officer of the Confederacy, writing of the first battle of Manassas, says: "As the sending of the troops to the left was due to the timely warning of the approach of the enemy upon our left flank, it must fairly be attributed to the operation of the system of signals. And as to the value of that victory in moral effect upon the Confederate army and people, those who fully appreciate the immense power given by morale to any army, realize that that victory laid the foundation of confidence, without which subsequent victories—prolonging the war for four years—would have been almost, if not quite, impossible." The system used by General Alexander consisted solely of signals transmitted by means of flags—commonly termed "wig-wagging." The battle ground of Manassas is generally flat and so does not afford by any means the best field for signal operation by the visual system. Yet, despite this handicap the Confederates succeeded in conveying their important message from their station, which was located about two miles due east of the village of Manassas, to their left wing at the Stone Bridge, a distance of between six and seven miles.

Forty-three years after the first, a third engagement took place upon this historic Virginia field. The maneuvers recently held there, while bloodless, were of great importance and interest. There was no feature of them which more clearly and fully demonstrated the vast strides which the science of war has taken towards exactness and the splendid manner in which our remarkably efficient, even if small, army has kept directly to the fore in that advance, than the practically flawless work of the signal departments of both Blue and Brown.

A description of one signal division will serve for all, and as the writer chanced to be accompanying General Bell's Browns he will take their work as a basis of illustration. The commander of the Browns began his defensive movements at midnight of the first day, selecting as his headquarters the little hamlet of Haymarket, situated at the junction of the Carolina Road and Thoroughfare Pike. His front extended for about four miles on each side of the village and followed generally the line of the Carolina road. Before the disposition of the troops was even perfected the signal division had installed a complete system of communication at all important points of the line. This enabled General Bell at his headquarters to be in direct and instantaneous touch with each and every portion of his command, converse with his various brigade and regimental commanders, and personally control the movements of his troops regardless of distance. The installation of this perfect system of communication was accomplished altogether at night, which, although adding to the difficulty of the undertaking, gave the great advantage of complete secrecy.

Throughout the maneuvers the line of communication constantly followed the varying movements of the troops. On the first day, when the entire right wing of the Browns was hurriedly summoned to the assistance of the left wing, against which the Blues were advancing in force, it appeared to an observer as if General Bell, from his station at headquarters, had touched some giant nerve connecting these thousands of men and that to this touch they responded as one being. The effectiveness of the Signal Corps in observing and instantly transmitting intelligence of the movements of the "enemy" was as marked as the work of communication accomplished within the lines of the respective armies. So far reference has only been made to the means of communication used in the active operations or within the fighting zone, by what is known as the "flying telephone." In addition there was a permanent means of communication by either telephone or telegraph between each regimental camp and its brigade and division headquarters as well as all staff departments.

It is the general opinion of the military experts who witnessed the maneuvers that the greatest good derived from them was in the opportunity afforded for a test of the efficiency of the commissary, quartermaster and medical departments. That these departments made a most satisfactory showing was in a large measure due to the excellent communication maintained at all times between both the temporary and permanent camps.

The present efficiency of the Army Signal Corps is due to a provision of an act of Congress in 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish War, creating the United States Volunteer Signal Corps. This act specified that two-thirds of the corps must consist of trained electricians or telegraph operators. As a result, the corps at once began to

draw men from all departments of electrical work throughout the country, and the Army gained the advantage of the years of training which these men had secured in industrial life. The work which they were called upon to do in the field very closely followed that which they had been in the habit of doing as a means of livelihood. The difficulties were, of course, greatly increased, but since the best electricians in the country were engaged, no obstacle was encountered too great to overcome. When the Volunteer Signal Corps was mustered out at the conclusion of the war, the experience which it had gained in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines as well as the various mobilization camps throughout the country, became the basis on which the present Regular Corps was founded. Many of the best officers and men in the Signal Corps to-day joined the Army first as volunteers and were retained permanently to form part of this splendid organization of which the Army and the country at large has such just cause to be proud.

The Spanish War not only brought into the Signal Corps a highly specialized and hence efficient personnel, but served to introduce and establish the worth of many of the numerous electrical devices employed to such good purposes to-day. A description of these devices would be purely technical. It is sufficient to say that the machinery employed by the Signal Corps in its operations is usually almost identical with that in general commercial use. To this general rule there are, of course, exceptions, and these are most marked in the apparatus of the "flying telephone." Owing to the rapidity with which the lines of the "flying phones" are laid, the wire must be such as can be easily handled, not heavy and cumbersome. Where the nature of the ground permits these lines are laid by the wire being reeled from wheeled vehicles, oftentimes traveling faster than troops can possibly move. Where these vehicles cannot penetrate the wire is carried by the men. Wire fences are utilized where available for conducting the current. Where communication is to be maintained for any length of time, the line is strung along trees, fences, lances or poles, but the flying line lies upon the ground, with the expectation of being abandoned at any moment and not recovered.

While the old or visual systems of communications, of which the time-honored "wig-wag" is the best known, had the advantage of extreme simplicity and mobility, their usefulness was limited by weather and topographical conditions. The electrical systems have no such limitations and are instantaneously available at all times, night or day.

One of the important elements of strength of our signal service is that in many States this department of the National Guard is prepared to put into the field detachments of men highly trained in civil life along the lines required, as auxiliary to the Regular Corps. The recent maneuvers at Manassas fully demonstrated this fact.

The Board on Wireless Telegraphy has finished its tests and submitted to the Navy Department its report. This report will not be published. It contains many of the secrets of the wireless systems tested and also a comparative statement of the values of the several systems. The Department is pursuing a liberal policy toward all legitimate wireless companies and does not care to publish anything that might injure any company. It is understood that the Marconi company, which through its agent, Mr. Oppe, declined to participate in the recent tests, has now assumed a different attitude. Mr. Oppe having been reported as saying that had he understood more fully the conditions of the test the Marconi company would have been glad to participate. The board is not inclined to conduct a special test for the Marconi company, in view of the fact that the conditions of the test were carefully explained and outlined months ago and were acceptable to many wireless companies.

In addition to the recommendations for new ships noted elsewhere, the General Board of the Navy asks for one gunboat of the Helena type for use in Asiatic waters and for two steam launches with a draft of about eighteen inches for use on the shallow Chinese rivers and for two small gunboats for use in Philippine waters. These ships it is estimated can be built for a comparatively small cost. There is considerable hope in naval circles that in view of the overwhelming approval which the Roosevelt administration has received at the hands of the people the liberal naval policy for which Mr. Roosevelt has always stood may again meet with the approval of the Congress. Secretary Morton thinks the recommendations of the General Board thoroughly in line with the needs of the Navy. It is planned that Admiral Dewey, president of the board, shall go before the Senate and House Naval Committees, personally, to present the General Board plan in so far as it is approved by the Secretary.

The subcommittee of the General Board of the Navy, which has been for several weeks at work upon the plans for the winter maneuvers, expects to be able to report to the board this week, and as soon as the board has acted upon the committee report the program will be published. It has already been announced that the maneuvers will include a search problem, although earlier in the summer there was a disposition not to attempt this maneuver this year, but devote more time to the development of squadron efficiency.

The U.S. cruiser San Francisco, homeward bound from the Asiatic station, arrived at Port Said Nov. 9.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig. Gen. Camillo C. Carr, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Dakota, states in his annual report that the post schools for officers, enlisted men and children were regularly conducted throughout the department during the year and that the results obtained, particularly from the officers' schools, were excellent. General Carr states that not only are those schools of great benefit in training the younger officers in the higher requirements of the profession, but they serve to occupy, in a manner tending to promote efficiency, the time which otherwise might be spent in gambling and drinking. The prescribed exercises in minor tactics were conducted at the various posts with commendable attention. The discipline as well as the health of the troops of the command showed a marked improvement during the year as compared with the year preceding. The trials by court-martial were less by 32 per cent. than those of the year before. There were forty-one convictions for desertion as against forty for the year preceding. Twenty deaths occurred during the year, including one from typhoid fever. Eighty-five men were discharged on surgeon's certificate, forty-five of whom incurred their disability not in line of duty and twenty who incurred disability prior to enlistment.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S.A.

In his annual report General Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., states that during the year his corps has lost one officer, Bower, killed by lightning; one, Raymond, retired, and two, Gillespie and Allen, promoted out of the corps. Up to the present time the projects for seacoast defenses, recommended by the Endicott Board, have been adopted for thirty-one localities and the defenses of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River are under consideration. The defenses are now somewhat more than 50 per cent. completed. Twenty-five of the principal harbors of the United States have a sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars mounted to permit an effective defense against naval attack, and during the past four years considerable progress has been made in the installation of an adequate rapid-fire armament, now the matter of first importance. Thus far Congress has appropriated \$26,693,434.02 for the work. Emplacements have been made for emplacing 334 heavy guns (including 26 temporary emplacements), 587 rapid-fire guns (including one temporary emplacement), and 376 12-inch mortars. At the close of the fiscal year there were mounted 93 12-inch guns, 119 10-inch, 93 8-inch, 185 rapid-fire and 350 mortars; ready for armament, eight 12-inch, eight 10-inch, three 8-inch, 250 rapid-fire, fourteen 12-inch mortars; under construction, four 12-inch; six 10-inch, 152 rapid-fire, twelve 12-inch mortars; in all 1,297 guns. This shows an addition during the year to the completed seacoast armament of one 12-inch gun, four 10-inch guns, seven rapid-fire guns, and twenty-two mortars. For continuing the work of construction of gun and mortar batteries in accordance with approved projects, an estimate of \$4,000,000 is submitted.

Emplacements have been provided at most of our harbors for enough high-power armament of 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch caliber to afford an effective defense, and it is not contemplated to construct many more of these emplacements until an adequate rapid-fire armament to supplement the heavier guns has been installed. The latest batteries leave little to be desired; the bulk of the emplacements require only moderate additions to bring them up to full efficiency; a few of the very earliest require extensive changes and additions.

For these changes \$942,520 is asked, an average of \$725 per emplacement. The horizontal base system of position finding has been recently adopted and \$500,000 is required to install fire control stations and supply the power. For sites \$650,000 is asked; \$500,000 for searchlights; \$300,000 for preservation and repairs; \$40,000 for tools, etc.; \$300,000 for sea walls and embankments; \$600,000 for casemates, cable tools, storehouses and loading rooms for submarine mines; \$2,000,000 for gun and mortar batteries in the insular possessions and \$326,100 for sites in the Hawaiian Islands.

BOARD ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification of which Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A., is president, has submitted its annual report which is notably comprehensive and interesting. During the year numerous tests were made, under the direction of the board, of new material and of offensive and defensive appliances. The test made with a 12-inch shell charged with explosive "D" and fired with a nondelay-action fuse demonstrated the desirability of repeating the test against 7-inch armor, and if this yields against 12-inch armor. In this same line of investigation may be mentioned the tests commenced for determining the relative value of capped and uncapped mortar shells when fired at striking angles of 50° and 75°. The 6-pounder semi-automatic gun has been adopted. The principal work connected with the field service has included extensive tests with ammunition carts. Experiments for the purpose of determining a satisfactory design of intrenching tool for use in place of the knife bayonet have been continued.

All of the twenty-five 8-inch guns, the fifty 10-inch guns and eighteen of the twenty-five 12-inch guns for which contracts were placed with the Bethlehem Steel Company Nov. 7, 1891 have been delivered, and the remaining seven 12-inch guns will be completed by Aug. 1, 1905. The guns are all for coast defense. The board made an allotment of \$20,000 for procuring armor plate, and to cover the costs of tests to determine at what angles of incidence projectiles of large caliber will "bite" and perforate the best quality of deck armor now being made.

The report describes at great length the tests which have been made with experimental guns and carriages in the last four years. Those tests were noted in these columns at the time they were made. Allotments have been made for tests with various automatic guns and mounts, and in accordance with a provision of the Fortifications Appropriation act of April 27, 1904, the board awarded a contract to A. H. Emery for one 10-inch disappearing carriage of his design.

Extensive tests were made with range-finders, ammunition carts, automatic pistols, intrenching tools and many Artillery devices, as well as with searchlights and reflectors.

The board recommends that special estimates be submitted to Congress for 200 semi-automatic, high velocity, 6-pounder guns of pedestal mounts; 200 semi-automatic guns of a caliber large enough to fire effective shrapnel to be mounted on long recoil, broad-tired carriages, with limbers; 200 automatic machine guns, caliber .30, on combined tripod and wheeled mount. The board renews its former recommendations that appropriations by Congress should be sufficient in amount to provide a reserve supply of ammunition of at least 100 rounds for each large cali-

ber gun and mortar, and at least 250 rounds for each rapid-fire gun, besides an ample allowance of ammunition for target practice. A sufficient allowance for subcaliber and machine-gun practice should be continued.

Another of the most important features of the coast defense has not been adequately provided for, and this is the installation of a proper fire-control system at each Coast Artillery fort. Each battery of heavy-caliber guns should have its position-finding system installed as soon as the guns are mounted. Money can be more advantageously expended for fire control than for other permanent installations, since it is more desirable to increase the effectiveness of existing than to install new armament. An appropriation of only \$50,000 is asked instead of the \$100,000 granted for this year. The board is of opinion that, with the amount estimated for and the funds already available, it will be able to carry on its experimental work without interruption.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, Military Secretary of the Army, has presented his first annual report as such, the document covering virtually the same subjects that were formerly dealt with by the Adjutant General. He devotes special attention to the recruiting service, pointing out the difficulties which have been encountered in meeting the demand for recruits and explaining that while that demand is now decreasing, the same trouble will probably arise again in 1907. The many complaints as to the poor quality of recruits received during the year—many of these complaints having been emphasized by department commanders—have been carefully investigated. While some of these complaints were found not well-grounded, the instances in which they were warranted by facts were unusually numerous. The Secretary's recommendation relative to this subject is that, inasmuch as it does not seem practicable to obtain the services of military surgeons for duty at recruiting stations, depots for recruits be established and provided with an adequate force of medical officers to perform the duties of examination and inspection and with suitable facilities for the retention of recruits under observation and instruction during a probationary period of reasonable length.

General Ainsworth reports that very satisfactory progress has been made toward bringing the organized militia of the several States and Territories, respecting armament, equipment, and discipline, to a condition equal to that of the Regular Army, especially with regard to the two elements first named. The general results of the special inspections show a great advance in zeal, efficiency, care of arms, uniforms, etc.; also that both officers and men had acquired a clearer comprehension of their duty to the State and National Governments. They also show that the militia is gradually being brought to conform to the system of the United States Army with regard to military instruction and discipline. Of a total of 8,528 officers and 106,391 men composing the organized militia of the several States and Territories, 6,966 officers and 83,102 men were present at the special inspections. Comparison with the attendance at prior inspections shows a gratifying decrease in the number of absentees, which number, it is not doubted, will be further lessened in future.

An important feature of General Ainsworth's report is a series of tables showing the strength of the Army of the United States June 30, 1903, and June 30, 1904, with losses from all causes between those dates; strength of the Army by divisions and departments, each month, from July, 1903, to June, 1904; monthly strength and losses from all causes, in the Army of the United States, between July 1, 1903, and June 30, 1904, and deaths in the Army of the United States between July 1, 1903, and June 30, 1904.

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Construction and Repair, states in his annual report that while many improvements are desirable at the various navy yards, they do not all appear to be urgently necessary and that therefore he has made a separate recommendation to the Bureau of Yards and Docks concerning those which are considered necessary. Admiral Capps declares that the bureau is still embarrassed by the lack of adequate docking facilities for the fleet, and remarks that the fact that the navy yard, New York, is, at the present time, the only navy yard on the Atlantic coast at which battleships can be docked indicates the serious importance of undertaking promptly, and prosecuting with all possible dispatch, the construction of such docks as have already been authorized.

Remarking on the increase in the work required, Admiral Capps earnestly asks for three assistants to the bureau, such officers to have, while so serving, the highest pay of their rank and grade, as in the case of officers of other branches of the Service on duty as assistants to bureaus.

Referring to the construction of warships in navy yards, it is pointed out that although every possible precaution is being taken to reduce the cost of the Connecticut to the most economical basis, it can hardly be hoped that the work will be done as cheaply as when performed in private shipbuilding yards, whose rates of pay for nine hours' work are, in many cases, less than those being paid for eight hours' work at the navy yard, New York. It may also be noted that private shipyards do not pay their "per diem" employees for holidays or when on leave, whereas a very large proportion of the "per diem" employees on the Connecticut receive pay for fifteen days' leave and seven public holidays during the calendar year, without any work being done in return therefor.

Admiral Capps presents the following statement as to the serious conditions which now exist at several important yards: Speaking of the New York yard the Admiral says: "Although unquestionably the best-equipped navy yard on the Atlantic coast, its available work front in immediate proximity to the docks and shops is now so seriously reduced as to permit the berthing of only two large vessels, in addition to the U.S.S. Connecticut, which is now under construction and must of necessity occupy, for nearly two years to come, a large portion of the available front. While the navy yard, New York, is the yard most seriously in need of improvements of this character, the navy yards at Portsmouth, N.H., Boston, Mass., League Island, Pa., Norfolk, Va., and Mare Island, Cal., are also seriously deficient in berthing space. As the increased cost of work when vessels are remote from the shops is sometimes as much as 40 per cent., it is clearly apparent that the extra cost of repairs by reason of such inadequate berthing space near the shops will, in a few years, amount to more than the first cost of suitable water front and piers. The bureau, therefore, can not too urgently recommend prompt action in this matter, and requests that the estimates for this year's appropriation make liberal provision for such improvements, the appropriation therefor to become available immediately after the passage of the bill."

THE AMERICAN ARMY MANEUVERS.

By Col. Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., in the Army and Navy Gazette.

For the first time Federal maneuvers on a large scale were held this year in the United States. General Corbin, who has just sailed to command the troops in the Philippines from military control in New York, was selected as commander-in-chief. His force was 25,000 strong, divided into two divisions, each of four brigades, under General Grant, the eldest son of the late distinguished President, and General Bell. The area of sixty-five square miles was coincident with that of the battle of Bull Run, in which, during the Civil War, the Confederates gained a signal victory over the Northerners. The newspapers insisted, in spite of General Corbin's denials, that the intention was to re-fight the battle. This added great interest to the proceedings, and, as General Bell had under him a General Lee, and his division fought in brown shirts, which under clouds of dust soon became gray, like the Confederate gray, the countryside became much excited, and, Virginian feeling being still strong, the farmers refused all help or information to General Grant's Northern blue shirts. This circumstance necessitated not only great care in the splitting up of the brigades, so as not to have North against South, but also in the maneuvers to avert any chance of collision. General Corbin, who is well known in England, is a man of masterful mind, and withal of much tact and *bonhomie*. It would be difficult to find two more skillful generals than his divisional commanders, while the brigades were all put under careful hands. Among them General Barry was the most conspicuous. The brigadiers, with one exception, were all Regulars. But while the Regular troops engaged only amounted to 188 officers and 3,336 men, with twenty-four guns, the militia or National Guard contributed 1,319 officers and 20,467 men—all infantry, save four troops of mounted men from New York, Connecticut and Maryland. There were sixteen troops of Regular Cavalry and thirty-two companies of Regular Infantry divided between the two divisions. An appropriation of about £300,000 was voted by Congress for the maneuvers, and included in this amount was the payment of the Regular rates (43 cents, or 1s. 9d. a day for privates) to all the National Guardsmen. Twenty-four out of the forty-five States of the Union sent militia regiments to Manassas, and, under provisional government arrangements, the Federal pay was in most cases brought up to an average of 5s. a day.

The militia came in some instances from such long distances that they were three or four days in the railway cars. This was bad preparation for the five days' hard marching in torrid heat which most of them had to undergo, and, except in a few special cases, there was no time to lead up to the maneuvers by company or battalion training, and the brigades were necessarily of a heterogeneous character. The umpire's rules were clear and excellent, and the general commanding allowed absolute liberty of movement. This is theoretically the case in German maneuvers. But as these partake more and more every year of an imperial character, they are influenced by imperial considerations, and the necessity of making operations in some considerable degree dependent upon the convenience of the invited emperors, kings and princes. The Americans were under no such disability, and from the hour of the commencement of hostilities—midnight on Sept. 5 to 3 p.m. on Sept. 9—they could move as they liked and where they liked over the wide area.

It was, indeed, almost too wide, for the camps were fully ten miles apart, and there were no decent roads of any sort. Even the old Virginian "turnpike" has become little better than a sandy track. The country was also very close and thickly wooded. This was bad, both from a spectacular and an instructional point of view. The farmers and land-owners received a rent of fifteen cents an acre for the ground and payment for damage. Of this a less amount was done than some of the agriculturists hoped would be the case. Very few plantations were marked as "out of bounds" with a large black cross on a white ground.

Transport arrangements showed not a little deficiency, and would have been quite inadequate to moving the standing camps of khaki-colored tents had such been completed. Nor could the horses bear any better designation than "a useful lot." They were nothing to look at, poor in condition, and mostly hired. The wagons also were of inferior order. For two nights out of the five the troops bivouacked, returning on the intervening day to the standing camp.

Almost without exception the personnel of the forces—militia as well as Regulars—was excellent, both physically and mentally. The average height could not have been much less than 5 feet 8 inches, and more intelligent men, easy to discipline under proper handling, could not be found. Unfortunately the system still prevailing in the American militia, as in most other institutions, of electing the officers by popular vote, is not conducive to discipline. The colonel is similarly elected by the captains, and naturally military capacity is not always the test of qualification. The equipment of the Regulars leaves little to be desired, except that the men are overweighted for heavy marching, and round the waist the canvas bandolier exposes the cartridge rims to the glare of the sun and the risk of loss. This bandolier will, however, soon be replaced by a buttoned pouch holding two or three clips.

The Regular officers are, in the majority of cases, graduates of West Point, and the four years' severe course there, often following a University degree, turns out men equalled in no army. They are, moreover, well paid, especially in the junior ranks, and have rarely other means of subsistence.

The equipment of the militia varies much between the States. In no case is it very slightly or convenient. A large wallet at the side takes the kit, a heavy greatcoat *en banderole*, and often a mackintosh sheet and part of a *tente d'abri* culminates in a loose tin cup. The slouch hat is, however, a convenient head-dress—rank being indicated thereon by braid and tassels. The field dress is of khaki, and practically indistinguishable from ours—an arguement that we may be engaged shoulder to shoulder, should occasion arise—except that a loose-laced gaiter replaces putties. In hot weather, such as that prevailing in early September in Virginia, the shirts with turn-down collar regularly issued to the American soldier make a comfortable and picturesque fighting dress. A difficulty, however, arises from the great drop in temperature at night.

The maneuvers themselves were more than usually realistic, and instructive to the superior and other officers. Everybody knew the general plan, and could make his own speculations regarding it—a far more useful proceeding than the inane process rampant among ourselves of letting nothing be known until the last possible moment, to the great inconvenience of all and absolutely preventing regimental officers and still less non-commis-

sioned officers and men from having the slightest idea what they are going to do, what they are doing, and the why and the wherefore of it all. The latter is certainly the most effective way of not developing individual intelligence.

One must frankly say, though, that the Americans were overworked. Although the spirit of the men continued excellent, the untrained militia could not stand the fifteen and twenty mile marches over sandy tracks, amid clouds of dust, in a temperature of between 80 degrees and 90 degrees. General Grant asked for a day's rest for his men, which was refused. The result was that at the march past concluding the maneuvers a considerable number of militia regiments were absent, worn out, and busy preparing for their long journeys home. This was to be regretted, as depriving a unique occasion in the military history of the United States of much of its interest. The Inter-State emulation promoted by such a gathering would also have been useful in showing weak battalions the necessity of augmenting their strength and improving their standard.

On the whole, however, great good has been done by the maneuvers, and General Corbin deserves well of the Republic for having prevailed upon the authorities to allow them to be held, and to obtain the funds from Congress.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY.

Lieut. Gen. Sir John French, in a memorandum addressed to the 1st Corps of the British Army, has some valuable suggestions which are as applicable to our own officers and men as to those commanded by General French. The necessity for general efficiency in a military service was the point especially dwelt upon. Ten thousand efficient soldiers should defeat thirty thousand inefficient. It is the efficiency of their armies as a whole that has given the Japanese their success against the Russians and not the leadership of some one great soldier. General French said:

"No Marlborough, or Wellington, or Napoleon has arisen, but we see instead the spirit which actuated these great masters of war influencing all ranks of the Japanese Army. We hear a great deal about the contempt of death evinced by the Japanese soldier, and his supposed fanaticism is made to account for his success. I think the reason is rather to be found in the splendid military spirit with which years of the highest order of peace training has imbued the Japanese Army as a whole. Each officer and soldier has learned to sink entirely his own individuality in his desire for the welfare and success of the general cause. It is the spirit which we must all try to emulate. As the strength of a chain is measured by its weakest link, so the efficiency of an army to-day must be dependent upon the extent and quality of military knowledge and intelligence which permeates the lower rank. Officers of all ranks must learn war thoroughly, not because they will thereby advance themselves or their own interests, but in order to ensure the success of the army to which they belong."

"Mere superficial knowledge is useless in war. Instruction must be so thoroughly digested as to engender sound military instinct, and in the instruction and education of young officers, non-commissioned officers and men, we must distinguish between the 'cram' which aims at success in examination, and the inculcation of instinctive knowledge which aims at success in the field."

"I would remind cavalry officers that their great strategic use in war is to be the eyes and the ears of the army to which they belong. If knowledge of war on a large scale is necessary for all, the principle applies with threefold force to the cavalry soldier. Cavalry leaders of all grades must understand the great principles upon which armies are moved in a theater of war. Turning to the tactical role of cavalry, the splendid firearms which they now possess will give them opportunities on the battlefield which they have probably never had before. There is, however, a time and a place for its use, and I trust cavalry soldiers will never forget that their success will, in the future as in the past, depend upon their elan; that their principal power lies in the condition and speed of their horses, and the precision and order of their attack."

"The points to which I wish artillery officers to turn their earnest attention are: 1. The perfecting of the means of communication between widely dispersed brigades, batteries, or even sections, in order to combine unity of command with the most effective fire.—How this is to be done, whether by field telegraph, field telephone, signalling, or orderlies, or by a combination of all of them, is perhaps the most important subject which can occupy the thoughts of artillery officers. 2. The question of effective concealment of guns in action. Almost the chief value of smokeless powder is lost if this principle of concealment is not strenuously observed. 3. The employment of indirect fire.—Indirect fire, if it can be rendered thoroughly effective, must be of very great value; but to render it effective the most important point for attention is to improve the facilities for observing and communicating the effect of such fire."

"I would strongly impress upon infantry officers that the skilful use of entrenchments is one of the most powerful weapons in their armory. Entrenchments must hardly ever be regarded as only a means of effecting a passive defence. They must be looked upon rather as a pivot upon which the most daring and energetic counter-attacks can be prosecuted. The stronger and better the entrenchments the fewer men will be required to hold them, more will be available elsewhere, and the stronger and more effective will be the counter-attack."

"Although some of the vague reports we have received of the fighting in the Far East seem to indicate that the frontal attack is as powerful as ever, I think infantry officers would do well to suspend their judgment on this point until they are in possession of more accurate information. A case in point is the attack of the Japanese upon the Russian positions to the north of Port Arthur. This has been represented as a purely frontal attack. The excellent reports of the Times correspondent do not, however, bear out this view. Personally, I believe as strongly as ever in the wide extension of Infantry in the attack, and in the necessity for gaining an enemy's flanks."

"The greatest necessity of all is that company commanders and subaltern officers of infantry should enter intelligently into the general scheme of attack or defence, and to do this they must possess a sufficient knowledge of the principles upon which attack or defence are conducted. They must understand the why and the wherefore. They must know whether, in the part of the field in which they are operating, the at-

tack is to be pressed home, or is only a holding attack. They must realize the comparative importance of the one and of the other. They must be alive to the enormous importance of covering fire and mutual support. They must understand how to use the ground to best advantage, and the enormously increased power of enfilade fire. All these points must not only be to them, as it were, second nature, but they must so insist upon their practice during company and battalion training, and must so impress them on their non-commissioned officers and men, that to these also such principles become instinctive. The instinct of all infantry soldiers should be to take advantage of cover, and to avoid open ground."

WORK AT KISKA ISLAND.

We referred briefly last week to an interesting report which Rear Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, had received from Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, commanding the Petrel, of the work done under his supervision at Kiska Island since last April. In the course of his report Commander Sherman says that Civil Engr. F. T. Chambers gave his personal attention to the collection of data for placing the wharf, making the pile driver tests, borings, etc. The pile driver scow, weighing about twenty-seven tons, was built and at the end of the season hauled on the ways built for it and for the winter has been stored in a well protected place ready for launching next year. The pile driving apparatus is complete at Mare Island. The two portable houses have been left at Kiska, posted as Government property. They have been stored with useless material, such as empty barrels, in order that the Indians who land there may respect them. No arrangements could be made for an Indian to take care of the property during the winter.

The condition of the Petrel is reported good, the principal damage during the summer being the wearing out of the sailing launch and other boats while the vessel was acting as tender to the pile driver. Commander Sherman says that although they were much interfered with by foggy weather the coast survey vessels, Patterson and McArthur, which were on duty at Kiska this summer, accomplished the necessary work about Kiska harbor and its immediate approaches. These vessels have surveyed the harbor, the South Pass, the northern approaches, between Kiska Mountain and Chugal, and the Tanadak Pass. They found that the South Pass is not navigable for large vessels with safety, as a shoal six fathoms deep extends across the head of it, on which are two rocks with a depth of 22 and 24 feet. Further southward there is another shoal. This is the only obstruction in the northern passage, thus leaving a passage 7 1-2 miles wide to Little Kiska Head and the entrance of the harbor of Kiska.

Commander Sherman says he finds the building of a 50,000 ton coaling plant feasible and recommends a site for this. It will require a wharf 1,000 feet long to reach battleships and deeply laden colliers at the five fathom line. It is thought this can be built with stone or concrete. The water supply will be ample, but the rivers from which it is obtained will probably freeze in winter. An ample water supply, he says, can be obtained at all times by draining the largest stream flowing near the proposed site and thus forming a reservoir. The island was thoroughly explored to find suitable rock for heavy masonry, but such a quarry could not be found. Sections of basaltic rock were found at various places and outcroppings of granite in the volcano at the north end of the island, but the volcano is too inaccessible. In its crater was a deposit of sulphur which is believed to be of value, but is inaccessible, owing to the lack of inlets and safe landing places about the mountain. Commander Sherman sends records, charts, specimens and photographs of the Kiska expedition, the report of the civil engineer and that of P.A. Surg. C. H. DeLancy, in which there is much of interest about Kiska Island. Dr. DeLancy says fogs are very prevalent and rains frequent. The climate is moist and disagreeable. Although it rained two days out of every three while the Petrel was there, the health of the men was excellent. There are over a dozen different kinds of mosses. Ferns are found along the streams in the valleys. Flowers of many different kinds are abundant. Those flowers which were seen in May have disappeared. Many other varieties cover the hillsides. Flowers are more abundant at Kiska than in Dutch Harbor. They are the same as those seen in Southeastern Alaska and are similar to those of the northern New England States. They are all perennials. There are no trees on the island. He believes from the condition of the soil that hardy trees, especially fir trees found in the northeastern part of the United States, could be transplanted here and would grow as well as on the mainland of Alaska. The streams of the island are well stocked with common trout and there are some salmon. Excellent flounders are caught in the bay and some codfish and halibut. Mussels abound, but no clams were found. There is little game on the island. Many wild fowl were observed, including an abundance of song-birds.

VALUE OF OUR NAVY.

Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore, U.S.N., of the Mare Island Navy Yard, Oct. 26, delivered an instructive address on the Navy before the students of the Leland Stanford University of California. He said in part:

"In the war for independence the puny navy of the united colonies, together with the vessels of the individual colonies, and the privateers, contributed, to an extent little appreciated, to the success of our cause, by the distress they inflicted upon the British troops by cutting supplies, by the annoyance they brought to British commerce on the very coast of Great Britain, and by the material aid rendered to the Continental army in furnishing it with arms and ammunition captured from British supply ships. You will find no more interesting stories in American history than those of John Paul Jones, in the Ranger, and in the Bon Homme Richard, and the many exploits of the American ships in the Revolutionary War."

"In the quasi-war against French interference with American commerce in 1797 and 1798, there were several brilliant actions, and, though our Navy was small, even insignificant, France was glad to make terms and respect our commerce. The story of the achievements of the Navy in the war with Tripoli for the protection of our commerce reads more like a romance than history. It was left to the Navy of the United States to compel respect by the Barbary pirates for the rights of commerce passing the Pillars of Hercules; to make good the American doctrine of 'Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute,' that liberated the commerce of the world from blackmail."

"Amid the gloom of the disastrous war of 1812-15,

when our very capital was occupied and our Government humiliated, it was only the brilliant record of our little Navy that saved our self-respect until the battle of New Orleans, fought after the peace had been concluded, partially balanced the accounts of defeat."

"In the war with Mexico the Navy had the distinguished honor of taking the lead and bearing the principal part in adding the magnificent empire of California to the United States, completing its territory from ocean to ocean. When the war with Mexico was over the Navy was chosen as the instrument for bringing our Pacific coast into closer relations with the rich commercial fields of the Orient. Perry's expedition to Japan should always remain in the minds of residents of the Pacific coast of the United States as a reason for loyal, even enthusiastic support of the U.S. Navy."

"The Pacific Mail S.S. Co. that has brought more wealth to California than all its mines, immediately followed Perry, and from the very day the treaty, which Perry made with Japan, went into force America has enjoyed the confidence of that country, and her people have always been welcome to Japan."

"When this country was threatened with disunion, the Navy bore a part little appreciated in the preservation of the Union. Though the story of its victories at Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal, the capture of New Orleans, Mobile and many other places has been told, few people realize the greatness of the task it had to perform. Few people realize what it meant to blockade more than two thousand miles of seacoast, peculiarly difficult to guard, so effectively as practically to prevent intercourse with the outside world. It has remained for the Southern writers to give the Navy credit for its work in that awful struggle."

"The battles of Manila Bay and Santiago, the services of the Navy in the Spanish war, are too fresh in your minds to need comment here."

"So long as your Navy is efficient, and your Government in the hands of men of known courage, there will be no danger of war. Let your Navy be neglected, as it has too often been neglected, and you will find your countrymen, the world over, in trouble. Neglect of your Navy will invite insult."

"You all perhaps remember the Baltimore affair at Valparaiso in 1891. Chili was quickly brought to her knees simply by sending a number of American men-of-war to this coast with orders to touch at Valparaiso, and moving an efficient squadron to Montevideo. Chili at that time was very vain, and very angry with us, but the knowledge of our power calmed her."

"Had Spain not had a Navy that, on paper, was more powerful than ours, you may be sure that the Spanish war would not have been fought. If there are any anti-imperialists here I should like to say to them that the best way to prevent imperialism (so-called) is to maintain a proper Navy, thus averting wars that are always apt to bring about a change of boundary lines."

Your Navy is an efficient instrument in advancing your commercial interests. It spreads knowledge of your country and its products, and helps to create a desire for those products."

"Every occasion of assembling a decent naval force shows foreign nations our power and has the effect, in a greater or less degree, observable in the case of Chili before referred to. Besides, every time a squadron is assembled drills are undertaken that go to increase the efficiency of the Service."

"I am, therefore, unable to see why expenditures for the support of the Navy should be grudged as they have been at certain periods of our history."

"The Navy, from its very character, cannot become a menace to its own government, while it is most serviceable both in war and in peace. Give the Navy your support and you will find you have made a good financial investment, and place the honor of your flag in the custody of men who have never failed you, and who, I firmly believe, never will fail you."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S. cruisers Olympia, Cleveland and Des Moines, of the European Squadron, Rear Admiral Jewell commanding, arrived at Gibraltar, Spain, Nov. 6. The Olympia had in tow the British schooner Elizabeth, with her stern badly damaged by collision with the Olympia the night of Nov. 5. The Olympia, it is reported, was not damaged.

The detail of Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., for duty as member of the board of inspection and survey brings to that board a tireless worker and able assistant to the president of the board. Captain Leutze will leave the Maine Nov. 17.

Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, U.S.N., Judge Advocate General of the Navy, has visited the Boston Navy Yard for the purpose of inspecting the naval prison at that point. His interest in prison reform is well known, and the inspection had especial reference to the sanitary conditions existing at the Boston prison. Before returning to Washington an inspection was made of the prisonship Southern at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. It is understood that conditions at both places were found satisfactory. The result of these inspections will be embodied in a report to the Secretary of the Navy.

Among recent assignments to sea duty at the Navy Department few have been filled with greater possibilities than the detail of Lieut. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., to the battleship Maine. The unusual feature of this detail lies in the fact that he goes in charge of the engineering department of the Maine, being one of the first of his rank to accept such duty. Lieutenant Belknap is an "original" line officer, in that he is not a transfer from the former Engineer Corps. This order is in keeping with the real spirit of the Personnel Law, and the success which is likely to attend the detail of this able officer for engineering duty will go far toward assuring the future welfare of the Engineering Department in our warships of the first class. Lieutenant Belknap is a son of the late Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, U.S.N.

The U.S. naval trainingship Topeka has arrived at the Boston Navy Yard for overhauling and repairs, but will not go out of commission for that purpose. The landsmen in training on board the Topeka will remain on board during the progress of the work, and as far as possible the regular routine of drills and exercises will be carried on.

Another interesting test of the cruising capabilities of torpedo-boats will be the long voyage of the U.S. torpedo-boats Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Porter and Dupont from Hampton Roads, Va., to the Philippines, which will soon commence. The largest of these boats is the Bailey, which has a length of 157 feet, and the smallest are the Barney and Biddle, each with a length of 157 feet. All the boats have a steaming radius at fourteen knots per hour, of 3,000 knots, and after crossing the Atlantic will

replenish their coal supply at stated points. Although the flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers which made so successful a run last winter from Hampton Roads to the Philippines were larger craft than the second flotilla destined to make the same voyage, no fear is felt for the safety of the "little ones." They are very uncomfortable, but safe craft.

The correspondent of the Yacht at Havre states that the Russian Government has given orders to the ship-building yards at that port for the construction of eleven destroyers of the same type as the Grosvoï and Vlastni. They are to be begun immediately, so that they may be delivered within about fifteen months.

The U.S. cruiser Chicago, which is to become the flagship of the Pacific Squadron, arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., Nov. 9 from Boston, and after coaling will proceed to Valparaiso to join the Pacific Squadron.

Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the navy yard, Mare Island, will be relieved on Dec. 15 and proceed to Tutuila, Samoa, where he will relieve Comdr. E. B. Underwood as commandant of the naval station there, and also from the command of the U.S.S. Adams. Commander Moore is due at Tutuila about Jan. 15 next, and Commander Underwood will then proceed home.

While proceeding through the Straits of Fuca the monitor Wyoming grounded at Angeles during a dense fog Nov. 10 in the midst of strong currents. The injuries, it is reported, were slight, but sufficient to oblige her return to the Puget Sound Navy Yard, which she had just left on her way to sea for target practice. Her garboard strake and several frames were damaged, and two of her compartments were flooded.

The members of the French Parliamentary Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the French navy have been busily engaged for the last month journeying from one port to another, examining ships afloat and on the stocks, inspecting batteries, questioning admirals and dock officials, visiting submarines, passing through workshops, and, in a word, prying into everything that will enable them to ascertain the shortcomings of the navy. "The task of the Commission," says The Engineer, of London, "is by no means an easy one. It has long been urged that the commanding officers in the navy take too deep an interest in political matters to be consistent with the interests of the service. An officer reported to be of reactionary tendencies may find himself under the necessity of retiring into private life—even admirals have already learned this to their cost—while the blessed word Republican is a sure passport to a higher grade. * * * On the arrival of the Commission at a navy yard or arsenal the men are found working with surprising zeal, apparently with the idea of proving to the deputies the absurdity of the statements concerning their increasing idleness and want of discipline. For these are the two questions that the Commission are the most anxious to investigate. * * * In the torpedo department the suppression of piecemeal work has reduced the earnings of the men by 65 cents a day, and the production has been reduced by 9 per cent. The reduction of the hours from 10 to 8—or, more properly speaking, to 7½—has resulted in a further diminution of 18 per cent.; so that the total falling off in the productive capacity of this department is 27 per cent. The number of torpedoes manufactured in one of the arsenals has declined from 157 to 124 and 104 over equal intervals. * * * Another thing which interests the Commission is the charge of loose discipline in navy yards and workshops. It is alleged that foremen can no longer command obedience and that captains do not possess sufficient authority. The men have been gathering themselves into syndicates and drifting away from those over them, until even on board ship the old confidence between the officers and men has given way to a feeling of mutual distrust. * * * The French Minister of Marine, M. Pelletan, has decreed that no past offences are to be raked up against a culprit when he is convicted of a dereliction of duty. Consequently, when a man has been once punished he starts again with a clean sheet, and it is becoming quite an ordinary thing for seamen to spend five days on shore, returning on the sixth just in time to avoid being declared deserters, for they consider that the holiday is well worth the mild punishment meted out to them. They can do this indefinitely without fear of the punishment increasing in severity."

Speaking of the conclusion arrived at by Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Sims, U.S.N., that one hit in forty-eight shots would be ideal shooting at six miles, the Army and Navy Gazette says of the British navy: "It does not appear that our ships have fired at a range of six miles, but if hits have been scored at 8,000 yards it would seem that this theoretical reasoning must contain some flaw. Indeed, the importance now attached to long-range firing in our Navy is a tolerably convincing proof that our naval officers do confidently expect to be able to hit a battleship considerably oftener than once in forty-eight rounds, at all events at ranges up to 8,000 yards."

The Secretary of the Navy has decided that no change in the wage schedule at the Washington Navy Yard shall be made until after the first of January next. This decision, which is satisfactory to the workmen interested, was arrived at as the result of a prolonged interview with Secretary Morton previous to his recent departure from Washington.

Many schemes have been reported for raising the U. S.S. Maine, sunk by a mine in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, early in 1898, all of which have come to naught. The latest scheme announced is that a company known as the United States Battleship Maine Salvage Company, has purchased the wreck from the Cuban Government for \$5,000. It is planned to build a cofferdam around the ship so that she can be raised and her bottom repaired sufficiently to tow her to Coney Island for exhibition purposes. If any of the seventy-four bodies of American sailors which were not recovered after the battleship was destroyed, on February 15, 1898, are discovered they will be removed and buried with due honors in the United States, if the Navy Department desires to take charge of them, or in Havana, if the United States Government makes no provision. The salvage company will make arrangements for the sale of the machinery and armor of the ship.

During the recent trials of the new Italian battleship Regina Margherita on the measured mile course at Spezia, the usual trial committee, presided over by Rear Admiral Moreus, was on board, together with the committee of naval inquiry. The results of the trials were considered highly satisfactory, the average speed attained being 20.3 knots. In her turning trials she moved as easily and as rapidly as a torpedo-boat.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief; Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigsbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander of the Battleship Squadron.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis), Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

ILLINOIS, Capt. John A. Rogers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

KENTUCKY, Capt. William J. Barnette. Off Sandy Hook. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Capt. Charles T. Hutchins ordered to command Nov. 17. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee.

NEWARK (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee), Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived Nov. 5 at St. Thomas, D.W.I. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Colon, R. of P. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

DETROIT, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Arrived Nov. 10 at Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived Nov. 5 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.

TEXAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Sands), Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ARKANSAS, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Attached to Coast Squadron.

In active service under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.

WHIPPLE (flagboat of Lieut. Comdr. Johnston), Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRUXTON, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Sailed Nov. 6 from Gibraltar for Gulf of Magra, Italy. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Sailed Nov. 5 from the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARCELLUS (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. Sailed Nov. 8 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for Lambert Point, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. At the Coal Depot, Bradford, R.I. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Arrived Nov. 8 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, E. D. P. Nickels, master. Sailed Nov. 7 from the naval station, San Juan, P.R., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

UNITED STATES SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for squadron in care of Postmaster, New York city.

BROOKLYN (flagship of Rear Admiral Chadwick), Capt. John M. Hawley. Sailed Nov. 7 from Montevideo, Uruguay, for Ilha Grande, Brazil.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Arrived Nov. 9 at Angra, Brazil.

CASTINE, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. Arrived Nov. 3 at Angra, Brazil.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived Nov. 9 at Angra, Brazil.

UNITED STATES EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

OLYMPIA (flagship of Rear Admiral Jewell), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Sailed Nov. 10 from Gibraltar, Italy. Nov. 6 from Gibraltar for Gulf of Magra, Italy.

CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Sailed Nov. 6 from Gibraltar for Gulf of Magra, Italy.

DES MOINES, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. Sailed Nov. 6 from Gibraltar for Gulf of Magra, Italy.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, New York city unless otherwise noted.

NEW YORK (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. John J. Hunter. Sailed Nov. 6 from Acapulca, Mexico, for Panama, R. of P.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Sailed Nov. 6 from Acapulca, Mexico, for Panama, R. of P. Comdr. Lucien Young ordered to command.

BOSTON, Comdr. John Hubbard. Comdr. Kossuth Niles ordered to command. Sailed Nov. 6 from Acapulca, Mexico, for Panama, R. of P.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. Sailed Nov. 6 from Acapulca, Mexico, for Panama, R. of P.

NERO (collier), I. F. Shirliff, master. Sailed Nov. 6 from Acapulca, Mexico, for Panama, R. of P.

PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Sailed Nov. 9 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Send mail to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Sailed Nov. 9 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Magdalena Bay, and Honolulu. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. Sailed Nov. 9 from the navy yard, Puget Sound, for Port Angeles, Washington. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail for fleet in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling), Capt. Richardson Clover. Arrived Nov. 4 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, Capt. J. P. Merrill. Arrived Nov. 9 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MONTEREY, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Has been ordered out of commission.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. At Woosung, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Macao, China.

EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Sailed Nov. 7 from Shanghai, China, for Nimrod Sound.

HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Arrived Nov. 7 at Hong Kong, China.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. Sailed Nov. 7 from Woosung, China, for Nimrod Sound.

WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Woosung, China.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

BAINBRIDGE (flagboat of Lieut. G. W. Williams, commander of flotilla), Lieut. Walter R. Sexton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William M. Folger.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. At Chefoo, China. Upon arrival of the Baltimore on the Asiatic Station, the New Orleans will be sent to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to go out of commission.

BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Sailed Nov. 6 from Singapore, S.S., for the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Comdr. Nathan Sargent has been ordered to command.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. Arrived Nov. 4 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. Arrived Nov. 10 at Shanghai, China.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Comdr. John B. Collins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, Lieut. Matt. H. Signor. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Guam, L.I.

BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.

GENERAL ALVA (despatch boat), A. M. Whitton, master. Arrived Nov. 6 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), Samuel Hughes, master. Sailed Nov. 5 from Shanghai, China, for Nimrod Sound.

NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier), Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Captain Royal B. Bradford, Commander-in-Chief.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship of Captain Bradford), Capt. Adolph Marx. Sailed Nov. 10 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PRAIRIE, Capt. Abilov V. Wadhams. Arrived Nov. 4 at Fortress Monroe, Va. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

YANKEE, Comdr. George W. Mentz. Arrived Nov. 4 at Fortress Monroe, Va. Address there.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Secombe, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

BUFFALO, Capt. William H. Everett. Arrived Nov. 3 at San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

CHICAGO, Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Arrived Nov. 9 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city. Will be sent to the Pacific Coast for duty as flagship of the Pacific Squadron.

CHATTANOOGA, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.

COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
DALE. Lent to Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived Nov. 10 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
EAGRE. Sailing training ship, navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.
FERN. Lent to District of Columbia Naval Militia, Washington, D.C. Address there.
FORTUNE. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the U.S. naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.
HERCULES (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HIST, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.
INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.
MASSABOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
NEZINSOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
NINA (tug). At New York. Address there.
OHIO, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
ONEIDA. Lent to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.
OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PAWNEE (tug). At New York. Address there.
PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA, Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Address there.
PISCATAQUA, Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.
POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.
PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. Sailed Nov. 10 from Port Said, Egypt, for Algiers, Algeria. Is en route navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to go out of commission. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.
SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.
SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
STANDISH (tug). Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
SANDOVAL. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SIOUX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.
STRANGER. Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.
ST. LOUIS. Lent to Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.
SYLPH, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.
SANTAE, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Brauerreuther. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TERROR. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS (tug), Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

YANKTON. At the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore ordered to command Jan. 15, 1905.
ALLIANCE, Lieut. Edwin H. De Lany. At the naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.
FRANKLIN, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER, Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MOHICAN, Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subig Bay, for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, Comdr. R. M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.
RICHMOND (tender to Franklin), Lieut. Comdr. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
SUPPLY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, L.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The Supply is now at Shanghai, China, undergoing repairs.
WABASH, Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission
ADDER, Gunner James Donald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GRAMPUS, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
MANLY, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
MCKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
PIKE, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PORPOISE, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island and Navy Yard. Address there.
SHARK, Lieut. Paul B. Dungan. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
WINSLOW. At New Suffolk, Long Island, N.Y. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, jr., in command.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats
ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, PORTER, and submarine MOCCASIN.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. J. C. Hanus, retired. At New York city. At dock foot of East 24th street.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station D, San Francisco. Sailed from San Francisco for a cruise on Oct. 6. The following is the itinerary: Arrive Panama, Oct. 23; leave Panama for Callao, Nov. 1 or 2; arrive Callao, Nov. 21 or 22; leave Callao, Nov. 29; arrive Acapulco, Mexico, Feb. 17-20, 1905; arrive San Francisco, March 1, 1905.
FISH HAWK, Btsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 4.—Comdr. W. F. Worthington, commissioned a commander from Sept. 30, 1904.
Comdr. H. C. Gearing commissioned a commander from Oct. 3, 1904.
Comdr. W. N. Little, commissioned a commander from Sept. 30, 1904.
Lieut. Comdr. G. W. McElroy, detached inspection duty American Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Pa., Nov. 10, 1904; to naval station, Cavite, P.I., head of department of steam engineering of that station, sailing from San Francisco, Dec. 17, 1904.
Comdr. J. P. S. Lawrence, additional temporary duty as inspector of machinery and engineering material at the Sterling Company, Barberton, Ohio, and vicinity; also inspector of engineering material at the Shelby Steel Tube Company, Shelby, Ohio, and the Middle West district.
Lieut. Comdr. T. F. Burgdorff, to Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1904, for duty, as inspector of engineering material at the Midvale Steel Company; also temporary duty as inspector of machinery and engineering material at the works of the American Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Pa., and vicinity.
Ensign H. E. Cook, detached Iowa; to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.
Ensign F. D. Burns, orders of Nov. 2, 1904, modified, detached Hancock; to Iowa.
Gun. C. C. Javer, warranted a gunner in the Navy from July 30, 1904.
NOV. 5.—Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc., Dec. 15, 1904; to Tutuila, Samoa, and upon the detachment of Commander Underwood assume the duties of commandant of the naval station at Tutuila and as commanding officer of the Adams.
Comdr. E. B. Underwood, detached duty as commandant of the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, as commanding officer Adams, etc., Jan. 15, 1904; to home and wait orders.
NOV. 6.—SUNDAY.
NOV. 7.—Lieut. C. S. Williams, to Washington, D.C., Nov. 15, 1904, examination for promotion; then report to Navy Department for further orders.
Med. Insp. D. O. Lewis, detached New York; to Chicago.
P.A. Surg. F. M. Furlong, detached Chicago; to New York.
Asst. Surg. E. M. Brown, detached New York; to Chicago.
Pay Insp. J. S. Carpenter, detached New York; to Chicago.
Paymr. G. Shipwith, detached Chicago; to New York.
Asst. Paymr. W. N. Hughes, detached Prairie; to Eagle, Nov. 9, 1904.

Act. Btsn. C. F. Pime, orders of Oct. 1, 1904, to New York, revoked; to Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Paymr. Clk. F. W. Hutchinson, detached Chicago; to New York.
Paymr. Clk. B. L. Lankford, detached New York; to Chicago.

Paymr. Clk. F. E. Shute, detached New York; to Chicago.
NOV. 8.—Rear Admiral G. A. Converse, commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from Nov. 8, 1904.

Gun. H. A. Davis, detached Yankee; to home and thirty days' leave; thence to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Mate A. E. Strom, discharged treatment naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

War. Mach. H. Desmond, to naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., Nov. 18, 1904.

NOV. 9.—Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, to navy yard, Boston, Mass., for court-martial duty and such other duty as commandant may assign at the station under his command.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Rust, commissioned a lieutenant commander from Oct. 3, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Blispham, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Sept. 30, 1904.

Lieut. W. T. Cluverius, detached Maine; to duty on board the Arkansas as engineer officer.

Lieut. A. T. Chester, detached Arkansas; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. V. A. Kimberly, commissioned a lieutenant from Sept. 30, 1904.

Lieut. C. P. Nelson, commissioned a lieutenant from Sept. 13, 1904.

Lieut. J. Halligan, jr., commissioned a lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1904.

Lieut. E. B. Fenner, commissioned a lieutenant from Sept. 30, 1904.

Chief Btsn. A. Whippley, to naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Btsn. C. Wouters, retired, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., connection with naval coaling plant of that yard.

Chief Gun. J. H. Lohman, commissioned a chief gunner from June 13, 1904.

Chief Gun. T. B. Watson, commissioned a chief gunner from April 27, 1904.

War. Mach. M. A. Rossiter, detached Maine; continue treatment naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Nov. 9, 1904.

First Lieut. J. C. Beaumont, Olongapo Station; to home.

First Lieut. J. A. Hughes, Cavite Station; to home.

First Lieut. W. Noa, Cavite Station; to home.

Ensign J. R. Defrees, Mohican; to Decatur.

Midshipman A. T. Brislin, Decatur; to Mohican.

Lieut. G. C. Sweet, Oregon; to Cavite Station.

NOV. 10.—Lieut. S. A. Bostwick, to Narragansett Bay, R.I., Nov. 24, for duty at Naval War College.

Lieut. S. A. Kaiser, to Washington, D.C., duty in Bureau of Equipment, Nov. 14.

Warrant Machinist A. Anschuetz, detached Naval Hospital, Boston, to home and granted sick leave for two months.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 28.—Major Con M. Perkins, upon discharge from treatment at U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., will proceed to his home in Berkeley, Cal., and await further orders; reporting arrival and address.

NOV. 5.—1st Lieut. William H. Pritchett, granted leave for ten days from Nov. 5, 1904.

NOV. 7.—Second Lieut. Fred A. Udell, granted leave for thirty days from date of receipt of order.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

The following Revenue Cutter Service orders have been issued: Nov. 3.—Capt. W. C. De Hart is ordered to Philadelphia, Pa., on inspection duty.

First Lieut. R. O. Crisp is granted thirty days' leave.

NOV. 4.—Second Asst. Engr. A. F. Patterson is ordered to the Perry.

NOV. 5.—Capt. J. W. Collins is ordered to New York city on official business.

Chief Engr. J. Q. Walton is ordered to New York city and Bayonne, N.J., on official business.

Chief Engr. H. C. Whitworth is ordered to the Manhattan.

First Asst. Engr. C. W. Davis's leave granted Oct. 25, is revoked at his own request.

NOV. 7.—Second Asst. Engr. J. A. Burns is detached from the Rush, and is ordered to the Arcata.

Second Asst. Engr. L. C. Farwell is detached from the Arcata, and is ordered to the Rush.

NOV. 8.—Second Asst. Engr. H. G. Hamlet is ordered to report to the commanding officer of the Grant for examination for promotion.

Chief Engr. J. Q. Walton is ordered to Baltimore, Md., on inspection duty.

Chief Engr. J. B. Coyle is granted four days' sick leave.

NOV. 10.—First Lieut. B. H. Camden is commissioned a 1st lieutenant.

Second Lieut. E. S. Addison is commissioned a 2d lieutenant.

Second Lieut. W. H. Shea is commissioned a 2d lieutenant.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth. Boston, Mass.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. D. Myrick. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE (practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Capt. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—South Baltimore, Md.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West, Fla.

GALVESTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New London, Conn.

GUTHRIE—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUTCHINSON—At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild. At Edgartown, Mass.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. L. Sill. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. C. C. Fongar. San Diego, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. W. G. Ross. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired. At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. W. H. Cushing. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Astoria, Oreg.

RUSH—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley. Wilmington, N.C.

SLOOP SPERRY—1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. At Patchogue, N.Y.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Shieldsboro, Miss.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 8, 1904.

Midshipman C. C. Gill, of the third class at the Naval Academy, was seriously injured on Tuesday afternoon of this week, while playing with a football. The midshipman does not belong to any regular team and was simply engaged in kicking the ball among a crowd of classmates. As Gill caught the ball, one of his comrades playfully tackled him and he was thrown to the ground with the ball under him. At the time there seemed to be no harmful results. Later in the evening, however, Gill complained of feeling badly and his condition grew rapidly worse. Later in the night a special train was sent to Baltimore and returned with the eminent Baltimore surgeon, Dr. Finney. An operation was at once performed on the midshipman, and it was found that one of his kidneys was seriously injured. His father was at once sent for, and is now at the Academy. At present the condition of the patient is as good as could be expected, but the critical time has not yet arrived. It is thought, however, that Midshipman Gill will pull through all right.

Capt. Willard H. Brownson, who has been spending some time at the World's Fair, has returned to the Academy and has resumed his duties there. Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam, head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, has been ordered to Washington for temporary duty, in connection with the revision of the naval service drill books. The resignation of midshipman J. E. Bell, of Iowa, as a member of the fourth class at the Academy has been accepted by the Navy Department.

While Miss Jeanette Marion, daughter of Professor Marion, of the Naval Academy, and Lieut. A. H. McCarthy were horseback riding this week, the horse was frightened by the approach of an engine, and in shying away backed into a hole full of fresh mud. This mud had been placed there by one of the mud machines at the Academy and was very soft. The horse ridden by Miss Marion fell on his side with the lady under him. He tried several times to rise but only settled deeper. Miss Marion sank as far as her waist and was covered with mud from head to foot. In the meantime Lieutenant McCarthy was having great trouble in extricating himself, but finally reached terra firma. Miss Marion happened to free herself at the same time. Both darted across the street in the rear entrance of Carvel Hall, where they were cared for. Difficulty was encountered in getting the horse out of the mud.

Miss Deborah Halsey, daughter of Comdr. W. F. Halsey, made her debut in society this week.

It is thought that Prof. Paul Dashiell will officiate at the Michigan-Chicago football game next Saturday.

The preliminary work towards the erection of the new experimental station on the grounds at old Fort Madison, opposite the Naval Academy, will begin in the next three weeks. Bids will shortly be advertised for the borings to be made. The borings to test the strata where the piles will be driven will be the first work done.

Ensign Hill, U.S.N., left the Naval Academy on Nov. 5 to proceed to San Francisco, and from there to take passage to Manila. He recently received his commission after taking the examination while warrant officer. Before his departure he was given a reception by his fellow members of the Elks Club in this city.

There were but two candidates before the examining board at the Naval Academy last week to take the examination for acting carpenters and boatswains. Acting take the place of Ensign Hill on board the submarine Gunner Swanson reported at the Academy this week to boat Holland.

Mr. K. Kamakura, the Japanese professor at the naval college at Tokio, who is on a visit to Annapolis, called upon the officials at the Naval Academy this week. He is collecting data as to the methods of educating Navy officers in America. He attended several recitations at the Academy, and was especially interested in the method of teaching languages by the use of the graphophone.

Lieut. J. T. Tompkins, U.S.N., secretary of the hop committee of the officers of the Academy, has sent out invitations to the following hops to be given by the officers this winter: Nov. 9, Dec. 10, and 28, Jan. 28, Feb. 8 and May 3.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 6, 1904.

The officers and ladies of the post were entertained on Monday evening by a good old-time Halloween party, in which the predominating decorations were pumpkins, and corn and autumn foliage, and the refreshments cider and pop-corn. Mrs. Erwin was hostess, assisted by Lieutenants Wuest and Guild. The guests from Omaha were Misses Weller, Jocelyn and McLaughlin and Miss Cox from Plattsmouth.

On Monday the already small garrison was decreased by the departure of Mrs. Cecil and daughter Cathleen, who went to join Major Cecil at St. Louis, where they will remain until the close of the fair. Major Cecil has been placed in command of all the Regular troops at the exposition.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wade entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Krueger at dinner and the evening was spent in receiving the congratulations of the regiment.

On Thursday the Fort Crook football team and a host of rooters went to Bellevue, Neb., where they played and defeated the strong team of Bellevue College, by a score of 17 to 6. It was a surprise to a great many as Bellevue has a most excellent team, but our team easily showed its superiority in every point of the game. In the game Fort Crook made a good find in Sergeant Leach of the Hospital Corps, who covered himself with glory. Waller, Connelly and Gray played their usual fine game.

On Wednesday evening Lieut. Walter Krueger brought his bride to her new home. When the train drew in at Fort Crook station, the bachelor officers of the 30th Infantry, amid showers of rice, seized the newly married couple bodily, and placed them in a triumphal car specially arranged for the occasion. Drawn by an old and experienced mule, guided by the regimental quartermaster, surrounded by a guard of honor playing bass drums, horns and other more primitive instruments, and followed by the entire command at Fort Crook, the cortege proceeded to the quarters of the newly married pair. The house was illuminated with pumpkin lanterns cut in various devices, so that the effect was most artistic. After a spirited serenade, the whole company adjourned to the large drill room of the post, where a fine concert was given by the 30th Infantry band.

The most attractive feature of the week was the reception accorded Lieut. and Mrs. Krueger by the ladies of the regiment, on Friday evening, Nov. 4. The officers' club was artistically decorated with flags and a profusion of white chrysanthemums and roses. After the formal reception, festivities were commenced with a Virginia reel, after which the bride cake was brought forward. In the absence of Colonel O'Connell, who has been ill for some time, Mrs. O'Connell made a very pretty address welcoming the new recruit into the regiment and congratulating Lieutenant Krueger on his ability as recruiting officer. After a short response by the groom, the cake was cut by Captain Wilcox, the adjutant, who used the saber of the bride and groom, and the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing. Mrs. Krueger was Miss Norvel, of Kansas City, a sister-in-law to Chaplain J. C. Yates, U.S.A.

Mrs. H. Percy Silver returned from an extended sojourn in St. Joe and Excelsior Springs, the first of the week. Mrs. Palmer left Monday to join Capt. G. G. Palmer at St. Louis.

There seems to be an epidemic of sickness at Fort Crook, just at present. Mrs. Murphy has been ill for the past two weeks. Mrs. Probert is another of the

sufferers, as is Colonel O'Connell, both of whom have been ill for some time.

The best football game of the season was played when Fort Crook and the Lincoln Medics, of Lincoln, Neb., met Saturday on Vinton field in Omaha. The Medics have one of the best teams in the State, outweighing Fort Crook, who had nevertheless a heavy line-up. Things were made interesting from the start, when Waller, the captain and quarterback of Fort Crook, ran back the Medics' kick-off to within three yards of their goal, and a fierce line plunge by Connally sent the ball over for a touchdown, after less than a minute's play. The goal was missed, score, Fort Crook 5, Lincoln 0. The remainder of the half consisted in hard playing in which neither side seemed to have the advantage, until a few minutes from the end, when Waller by a brilliant run landed the ball squarely between the goal posts. The excitement was too much for the soldier audience, who rushed on the field, and despite protests carried player and ball away. The ball had touched the ground while in their possession and the goal could not be kicked. Score, Fort Crook 10, Lincoln 0.

In the second half Fort Crook had things their own way but were fast tiring, while the opponents grew stronger, and by rapid work with only a few moments to play Lincoln scored two touchdowns, but missed the goals, making the final score 10 to 10.

Fort Crook has splendid football material and several good players, as Waller, Connally, Leach, Gray and Davis, but they lack training. The coaches, Lieutenant Guild and Wuest, have worked hard and arduously with the team and are very much gratified with their work.

Lieut. D. F. Keller, 30th Inf., a competitor at the division shooting of the Department of the Missouri, during parade on Nov. 4 was presented with the medal awarded for successful rifle practice. Major Byrne, 30th Inf., commandant during Colonel O'Connell's temporary illness, advanced to the center of the parade ground, attended by the regimental staff, and with a few congratulatory words, presented the medal to Lieutenant Keller.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

League Island Navy Yard, Pa., Nov. 9, 1904.

Navy yard workmen are kept busy these days and the force here has about as much as it can attend to. Besides the regular routine work there are extensive repairs being made on the U.S.S. Alabama, Florida, Denver, Massachusetts and Panther, and the U.S.T.B. Stringham. The work on the Alabama is nearing completion, and about the 1st of December she will leave to go into drydock at the New York Navy Yard. The Denver is having desirable changes made in her interior arrangements and housing for a wireless telegraphy apparatus is being made on her spar deck, just abaft the engine room hatches. The Massachusetts is merely undergoing a few minor repairs, while the Panther is having a thorough overhauling preparatory to putting her into commission as an additional receiving ship for the yard.

The luncheon given on board the U.S.S. Massachusetts last week by Ensign Ward K. Wortman, U.S.N., was acknowledged by those who were present to be one of the prettiest affairs of the kind ever given in this yard. The table decorations were remarkable. A profusion of flowers and green covered the white cloth, and amid the gleam of the silver and the glasses a tiny fountain spurted into the air during the entire meal. About twenty persons were present.

Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, U.S.N., returned to his flagship on Saturday night for a few days' stay, the admiral left here to-day on a two weeks' leave. Lieut. Brunzel, of the marine barracks, reported for his examination for promotion on Monday last, at the marine barracks, Washington. Lieut. H. H. Kipp, U.S.M.C., is reported as having passed his examination successfully. Lieut. and Mrs. Kipp have returned to Philadelphia.

Lieuts. H. B. Price and W. M. Hunt, U.S.N., who have until recently been stationed on the U.S.S. Lancaster, having received orders to the U.S.S. Iowa and Alabama, respectively, have left for their new stations. Lieutenant Hunt before reporting on the Alabama will take a two weeks' leave.

The dance on the U.S.S. Lancaster, Tuesday afternoon, was not as well attended as usual. The election interfered slightly as most of the residents of the yard and the officers on board ship, who were able to get away, were in Philadelphia.

Sergt. Major G. S. Hayes, the senior sergeant major of the U.S. Marine Corps, is stationed at the marine barracks, here for duty. Sergeant Hayes was one of the crack shots on the Marine Corps rifle team during the past three years and made exceptionally good records during the past rifle season.

FORT MCPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Nov. 6, 1904.

A card party which was most successful in every detail was that given on Oct. 28 by the 16th Infantry Section of the Army Relief Society for the purpose of augmenting its finances. It was held in the spacious assembly rooms of the officers' club, which were artistically decorated with brilliant autumn leaves and ferns. The very good and substantial supper of salads, sandwiches, coffee and accessories which followed the game of six-handed euchre, was donated by the ladies of the society, as were also the prizes. As there were no expenses excepting these met by the society, the fifty cents paid by each player increased the fund to quite fine proportions, and the result was extremely gratifying to those interested in this most worthy charity which should and does appeal to most Army people.

The prizes were won by Mrs. Buck, Miss Buck, Mrs. Atkins, Major W. W. Gray, Lieut. L. C. Roach and Lieut. J. A. Atkins, and consisted of a felt-covered folding card table, several pretty pictures, a drawn-work center piece and several dainty Japanese enamel pins. The members of the garrison were present en masse and were welcomed by four of the hostesses selected to receive: Mrs. Price, Mrs. Francis French, Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Jack Bennett.

Mrs. W. W. Gray on Thursday, from five to six, gave an enjoyable tea to her sister, Miss Kendricks, and Miss Katharine Cochran, assisted by Mrs. Price and Mrs. Alexander Smith of Atlanta. The table was dressed for the Halloween season with a large pumpkin, carved out of which was a grotesque face, lighted within by a candle. Autumnal foliage and the glow from the candles with their yellow shades, gave the dining room and drawing rooms an attractive and mellow light most becoming to the many ladies attending.

The marriage of Lieut. C. R. W. Morison to Miss Jeanne Heiser of New York city will take place Nov. 18. The ladies of the Army Relief Society had their third meeting with Mrs. Rucker on Thursday morning. The usual game of cards was played and the prize, a pretty picture, was won by Mrs. Price and by her presented to the bride-to-be, Miss Pauline Bucks.

The season's offerings at the theaters have been unusually fine in consequence. Many parties have been given from the garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Buck entertained a party at "The Sultan of Sulu" on Thursday night. Besides Misses Alice and Pauline Buck were Miss Cochran, Lieutenants Hyatt, Churchill and Beales. Capt. and Mrs. Beckurts had as their guests Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Bennett to see "Miss Bob White." A party of Col. and Mrs. Price, Major and Mrs. French, Major and Mrs. Kennedy attended the matinee on Saturday to see "Babes in Toyland." "The Tenderfoot," "Maude Adams," "Peggy from Paris" and the "Marriage of Kitty" have been some of the attractions at the theater,

all of which have been enjoyed by the Army people who are devoted theater-goers.

The regular fortnightly hop occurred Friday evening, Nov. 4, with Mrs. Guyer, Mrs. White and Mrs. Roach receiving. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large part of the garrison and some young people from Atlanta attended. Mr. Klein's inspiring dance music was encored repeatedly. Delicious coffee and sandwiches were served during the evening.

Major and Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, at present the guests of Col. and Mrs. E. D. Price, have arrived after a leave of several months spent in New York. They will occupy the new field officers' set of quarters, a most convenient and modern structure unlike most Army houses, as it is pretentious on the outside with its white colonial pillars and spacious verandas.

Lieut. L. C. Allen is having a long and serious time with a sprained ankle, the result of an accident while drilling.

On Sunday a lovely dinner was given by Mrs. W. C. Bennett for her sister, Miss Cochran. The table was perfect with its handsome appointments of silver and glass, and a center piece of pink chrysanthemums. Miss Jones, daughter of Colonel Jones of Atlanta, Miss Thorne and Lieutenants Kingman, Beales and Westcott, were the young people entertained.

The second meeting of the Army Relief Card Club was at Mrs. Jack Bennett's on Tuesday. A French embroidered linen center piece was won by Miss Pauline Buck.

It is with much regret that the regiment says au revoir to the Guyers, who will be much missed by their hosts of friends. Captain Guyer has been detailed at the Agricultural College at Brookings, South Dakota.

Lieut. and Mrs. Atkins are established at No. 2 East. Mrs. Atkins, formerly Miss Winchester, of Macon, proves a charming addition to the garrison. Mrs. Mattair is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. Eagan. Mrs. William Lawson Peel, of Atlanta, will give a reception in her honor on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Eagan is a prominent D.A.R. of Washington.

Major and Mrs. French entertained with a most enjoyable dinner Friday evening of this week. The table decorations were charming in every detail, with the snowy linen, handsome silver and cut glass, while the large yellow chrysanthemums used in profusion completed an artistic effect. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Price, Major and Mrs. Gray, Major and Mrs. Kennedy.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 7, 1904.

Ensign John N. Timmons, U.S.N., and his pretty young wife, who was Miss Adelaide Fairbanks, daughter of Senator and Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, left on Monday, after a delightful visit with relatives in Cincinnati, the Rev. James Aiken Smith and family, of Richmond avenue, Linwood. They go to Indianapolis, Ind., to visit Mrs. Timmons's parents, for several weeks. Later they will go to Washington, where they will be guests of President Roosevelt. Mr. and Mrs. Timmons returned to this country Oct. 12, from their honeymoon trip through Europe. While abroad Mr. Timmons became ill of typhoid fever on board his vessel at Trieste, from which he has not fully recovered and is now on sick leave.

President Roosevelt has pardoned another of the prisoners, J. T. Ruffing, who deserted from this post in 1902. He was arrested and sentenced to two and one-half years in prison; he failed in an attempt to escape from the guard house here. His pardon was secured by the instrumentality of ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and J. Warren Keifer, and Senator O. F. Hynes, of Ohio.

The entire sixth district of Kentucky in which is situated Fort Thomas, is now experiencing the most severe and prolonged draught ever known to have visited Campbell and Kenton counties. People are hauling drinking water a distance of twelve miles and live stock are driven that distance for water, consequently there is great suffering and much loss.

At a regular meeting of the Col. Harry Egbert Camp, S.A.W.V., a letter was received from Mrs. Nellie Young Egbert, wife of the late Col. Harry Egbert, U.S.A., who is now in Manila, thanking the members of the camp for naming the camp in honor of her late husband. The charter was received from headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., and membership badges were distributed.

A dance was given in the new gymnasium on Tuesday night, by the enlisted men of the post. It was well attended and proved a delightful occasion, to the participants and the onlookers, generally. The gallery is filled with spectators, composed of the young people of the fort, who are interested in watching the excellent dancing.

As a result of the disastrous Midway fire, recently, the citizens of the district have organized the "Fort Thomas Volunteer Fire Company." One of the first acts of the organization was to draft a set of resolutions of thanks to the officers and men of the fort, who so gallantly came to the rescue at the terrific fire, thereby saving the Midway and adjacent property from destruction. A copy of these resolutions was sent to Major Howe, 27th Inf., commanding officer of the fort.

A stereopticon lecture was given in the post gymnasium on Thursday evening, on the ever interesting subject of "Bunyan and His Times." Rev. W. O. Saddler, the talented young minister from Alabama, lately appointed by his church, to a charge in Covington, delivered the lecture with great zeal.

It will not be long before the post will be ablaze with electric lights. The work of setting poles and wiring the post is nearing completion. The poles for the arc lights are also fast making ready. Fort Thomas will take on a new beauty when the electric lights are added.

The Fort Thomas football team defeated the Franklin School team of Cincinnati, on Friday afternoon. Score, 15 to 6. The soldiers made three touchdowns and Franklin made one touchdown and kicked goal. The soldiers will wind up the season by playing the Newport Athletics at Newport on Thanksgiving day. The management of the team has secured six games between now and the end of the season, and expects to add to the list.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 7, 1904.

Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav., who has been on a two months' leave in New York city, has returned to the post. The lieutenant, while away, attended several of the bowling tournaments in New York, and Thursday afternoon he called a meeting of the bowlers for the object of forming a post team to enter the Vermont Bowling League Association. The management of the team was taken by Lieut. A. J. Lynch. Lieut. David M. McKell, Art. Corps, was elected treasurer, and other members of the team will be: Sergts. Francis Parker and Patrick J. Ginley, Corpl. Joseph Thwaites, 23d Battery Bert Gates, chef at the canteen, Signal Sergeant Carlisle; with Privts. Charles Morse, Troop I, 15th Cav., and William Lake, 27th Battery, on the spare list. The men are all fine bowlers.

Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, Art. Corps, who accompanied Lieut. James O. Ross, 15th Cav., to the general hospital at Washington, has returned and says that Lieutenant Ross stood the railroad journey well, and that his condition was very favorable.

The 27th Battery, F.A., organized their football team for the season last Tuesday. The team is made of good material and all week they have been hard at practice. The line-up is as follows: Center, Pvt. Conrad Bengle; left half back, Pvt. Charles T. Griffiths; right half back, Cook Charles Hubner; quarterback, Pvt. Edward Kennedy; right end, Corpl. Matthias Cressman; left end, Pvt. John Crowley; left tackle, Pvt. James Carver; right tackle, Corpl. Thomas J. Lynch (captain); right guard,

Pvt. William Coffey; left guard, Pvt. Arthur Blood. Capt. John E. McMahon, Art. Corps, battery commander, is manager for the team.

The lockers, the most highly prized article that could have been furnished to the members of the 12th Battalion of Field Artillery, were put in place by the contractors during the past week.

Mrs. John E. McMahon, who has been visiting in New York city, has returned to the post.

Lieut. Richard B. Goring, 15th Cav., was taken suddenly ill, Thursday morning, and removed to the post hospital. His symptoms pointed to appendicitis and Friday noon he was operated upon. Latest reports show that the lieutenant stood the operation well and is rapidly recovering.

A most enjoyable time was had at the officers' club Friday evening, when the ladies of the post were the guests of the officers at a hop, which was largely attended. An orchestra from Essex Junction rendered music for the occasion and delicious refreshments were partaken of.

A very pleasant Halloween and progressive euchre party was in progress at the garrison last Monday evening, when nearly all the officers and ladies of the post were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Leroy Eltinge. Among the ladies the prizes were awarded as follows: First, Mrs. Clarke; second, Mrs. William C. Gadenhire; third, Mrs. George T. Bowman. The officers winning were Lieuts. Wiley P. Mangum, Leon R. Partridge and George T. Bowman, 15th Cav. The quarters were very prettily decorated with pumpkins, corn, cabbage and candles. The guests enjoyed delicious refreshments.

The post gymnasium has been formally opened, and every evening it is crowded with men who are desirous of sitting themselves for entry in athletic sports. A project is being talked up among the men of the command for a mounted field day to be held on Thanksgiving day, to wind up in the afternoon with a football game, the two strongest teams as the belligerents. The officers seem to be in favor of the project.

Mrs. Eugene J. Ely, who was confined to her quarters the fore part of last week, has recovered. Mrs. William S. Barriger has also recovered from her illness.

The first game of football to be played at the post this season occurred Wednesday afternoon when the 23d Battery team met the newly organized team of the 15th Cavalry. The result although an Artillery victory was not to the discredit of the Cavalrymen, who played a plucky game. The score was 10 to 0. The Artillery played a peculiar game, and it looked for a time as if the Cavalry would hold them down to no touchdown. The score was 5 to 0 in the last part of the second half when Mitchell for the battery received the ball and ran from the Cavalry ten-yard line to goal for a touchdown, with no interference or guard. It was one of his old time tricks. The post has three teams, and although light, all are good. The 27th Battery team played their first game of the season yesterday afternoon, when they met and defeated the 15th Cavalry by a score of 10 to 0. The game was noticeable for big gains and then losses on both sides. Griffiths, Cressman and Flansbery, for the Battery, did good work. For the Cavalry Irwin, Allison and Patricks were excellent. Even though the day was a bitter cold one a large number of enthusiasts were out to "root." On Wednesday afternoon a game which promises to be very exciting is to be played, between the two batteries.

Friday evening the officers' children were the guests of Master Hoppin, at a party. The children all watched eagerly for the coming event and they were not disappointed. They enjoyed various games. Prize winners were Misses Arabelle Clark and Esther McMahon, Masters John McMahon and Marshall Hoppin. The children also enjoyed dancing and refreshments, and it was ten o'clock before the merry party dispersed.

Last evening Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, with their guests, Capt. and Mrs. John Conklin, Lieuts. Warren Dean and Arthur J. Lynch, enjoyed rich venison for dinner. The meat was from a deer which was brought down at Huntington last week by Captain Conklin and Lieutenant Pickel.

There is great rejoicing among the officers at this post to know that they do not have to attend officers' school this winter. They will not begin to study until they have to take up Field Revised Regulations, which will not be until February. The school at this post this season will have the following in attendance: Major Edward Dyer, Vermont National Guard, one captain and two lieutenants of Cavalry.

The ladies of the garrison enjoy the afternoon among themselves with bridge. This game is becoming a popular favorite at this post, and the ladies have become experts. It is anticipated that upon the arrival of the ladies from Fort Myer a bridge club will be inaugurated. The 23d Battery baseball team went to Plattsburg Barracks Saturday and found they were no match for their comrades there. However, they enjoyed the trip, and were well pleased by their reception at Plattsburg.

The next colored minstrel performance by the troupe of Troop C, 15th Cav., if the gymnasium can be secured, will be held there and will be for the entertainment of the entire garrison. Plans are for a performance the coming week, to be assisted by the Great Northern quartette, now composed of Pvt. Peter Gilligan, 27th Battery, tenor; Corp. Otto Reimer, 23d Battery, baritone; Pvt. A. Slitzberger, Troop I, 15th Cav., air, and Joseph Shepard, bass.

Lieut. Philip Mowry, 15th Cav., and Mrs. Mowry will leave the garrison Nov. 15 for Chester, Pa., where they will enjoy the lieutenant's leave with his parents, who reside at that town. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G., for the department was expected the past week, but did not arrive. Latest news brings him to the post on Nov. 15. Mrs. Julian R. Lindsey, who has been visiting in New York city for a few days, returned to the garrison Saturday. Lieut. George O. Duncan is confined to his quarters by illness. The lieutenant has been under the doctor's care for a long time with a wounded foot, but he is now suffering from a touch of pneumonia.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

General Tanner, of the Rhode Island National Guard, has announced a radical step to promote the efficiency of the State force. In the future it has been decided that on the publication of the annual report of rifle practice, all men, who have not at least been to the range once during the season and made an effort to qualify, will be discharged. General Tanner believes that such men can be spared from the service of the State.

Co. B, 2d Inf., of Massachusetts Militia, has qualified every member of the company. Among the members are six distinguished marksmen, eleven experts and sixteen sharpshooters. The three officers also qualified with the revolver.

Comdr. Washington Irving, of the New Jersey Naval Militia, has resigned because he intends to remove to San Francisco. Commander Irving has given much time and attention to the Naval Militia, and first entered the Service as a member of the 1st Naval Battalion of New York.

The following members of the 8th N.Y. have qualified as distinguished experts at Creedmoor, recently: Capt. T. J. Moynahan, Co. H; 1st Sgt. Thomas F. Rutledge, Co. K; 1st Sgt. Frederick N. Janson, Co. G; Corp. Charles Heisler, Co. E. Corporal Heisler succeeded in making the highest score of this season in the skirmish run, namely eighty-two out of the possible 100 points. The gymnasium is open to all those desirous of taking advantage of the instruction afforded on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. In Company H considerable enthusiasm has been shown in the football team organized by Lieutenant Connelly. The men take great interest in the new drill regulations, and the result is that rapid progress is being made.

Squadron A, of New York, has made arrangements with Mons. Capdeville, of the Fencers' Club, to give semi-weekly lessons with the saber.

Adjutant General Kelsey of Kansas announces that the fall inspection of the several organizations of the Na-

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tional Guard will be made during Nov. 10 to Dec. 30. Brig. Gen. H. B. Freeman, U.S.A., retired, detailed by War Department as military attaché for Kansas, is detailed to make the property inspection during this time.

Co. A, 22d N.Y., have elected 1st Sgt. John Collison Mansfield second lieutenant. He is known as a competent young officer, and during the war with Spain served as Q.M. sergeant with the 22d Volunteers.

The 12th N.Y. this season has qualified 677 marksmen at Creedmoor. Of these 109 are sharpshooters, 54 are experts, and 21 are distinguished experts. The participation of the regiment in the Virginia maneuvers robbed the regiment of several practice days at Creedmoor, and but for this the record of the regiment would have been still higher.

The regimental rifle team of the 9th N.Y., on which are Capt. W. G. Hudson, Ordnance Sergeant, John Corrie, Capt. E. J. Winterroth and others, have presented a handsome silver loving cup to Capt. H. E. Evans, Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the regiment, as a token of esteem, and in appreciation of his good work in the interest of rifle practice.

The 4th N.Y. will attend divine service at the armory at 3:30 p.m. Sunday, Nov. 13, when the Rev. Roland S. Dawson, D.D., of the Ainslie street Presbyterian church, the chaplain of the regiment, will preach the sermon. A review of the regiment will be held at the armory by Brig. Gen. James McLeer on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23.

Co. E of the 23d N.Y. has unanimously elected 2d Lieut. R. S. Cook, first lieutenant. He joined the regiment in 1892, and was appointed a first lieutenant in the 201st N.Y.V. during the war with Spain.

Considerable interest attaches to the G.C.M., of which Col. W. G. Bates, 71st N.Y., is president, which is to meet at the armory of the 14th Regiment in Brooklyn on Nov. 14 for the trial of Major E. H. Mitchell of the 14th, upon charges preferred by Col. A. L. Kline. Former Capt. Anthony J. Griffin, of the 69th N.Y., will defend the accused officer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Gen. Frank G. Sweeney, I.G. Penn. N.G., in his report of the field inspection of the division, while in camp at Gettysburg, Pa., from July 23 to 30, last states among other things that in his judgment the division evidenced a degree of efficiency, at this inspection, never before attained. While there were occasions for criticisms, yet, as a whole, the tour of duty was the most successful and satisfactory in the Guard's experience. Five companies of Infantry presented themselves, at inspection, with dirty rifles. The organizations, however, subsequently demonstrated that they had the true military spirit by reporting for re-inspection with arms in so fine condition, as to compel an advance in the rating received at the original inspection. Marked improvement was observed in discipline, the conduct of the troops, at all times, appearing to be excellent.

The officers of the Q.M.D. are especially commended for the superior system of transportation established for the movement of the camp equipment and stores. In ceremonies the several organizations made a most excellent showing, few of the errors noted last year being repeated at this inspection. Attention is invited, however, to the ragged salutes of officers passing in review. The detraining and entraining of the troops, General Sweeney says reflected great credit upon the several organizations, their commandants and the Quartermaster's Department.

A number of color bearers need instruction in the Manual of the Color, note being made of the officers entitled to the color salute at review. Drum majors should also be instructed in the manual of the staff. Some bands used a countermarch that resembled a cake walk, rather than a military exercise, were marred by improper turns, obliques, failure to pivot, slow and careless dressing and talking in ranks. The lack of snap was very noticeable.

"As a whole," General Sweeney says, "the work of the organizations is something to be proud of and I do not think I am very far astray when I say, there is no body of troops (all things being equal) so efficient in drill, as the National Guard of Pennsylvania. I regret that but little improvement is reported in Extended Order, which is largely due to the lack of opportunity for practice." This criticism is applicable also to Advance and Rear Guard and Outpost Duty.

Some improvement is reported in the Artillery. The Cavalry Arm of the service continues in excellent form. The several troops were particularly well mounted and the regiment (provisional) presented a magnificent front at review and excelled in personal appearance at inspection.

The inspector general makes special mention of the very superior rating, in personal appearance, of the following companies: Co. M, 2d Regiment; Co. C, 4th Regiment; Co. K, 4th Regiment; Co. K, 1st Regiment.

"The officers and men of these commands," says General Sweeney, "are to be highly commended for the ambitious spirit and indefatigable efforts that brought about so admirable results."

The inspector general recommends to the officers of the Guard, a recent publication entitled "Field Service," by Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., to be had of the Warnock Uniform Company, New York city.

Brigadier General Gobin, commanding the 3d Brigade, will conduct an election at Allentown on Nov. 16, for colonel of the 4th Infantry, vice Col. Christopher T. O'Neill, whose commission expires. Colonel O'Neill will be re-elected. In the afternoon will be unveiled a handsome tablet erected by Liberty Bell Chapter, Daughters

of the American Revolution, containing the names of the Allentown members of the field and staff and Cos. B and D, of the 4th Infantry, who served in the war with Spain. An election has been ordered Nov. 12, for colonel of the 6th Infantry, vice James B. Coryell, whose commission expired on Nov. 4. Colonel Brock, of the 2d Inf., has been detailed to conduct the election.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Capt. M. C. Buckley, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has made his report on the encampment of the District of Columbia Militia at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., from Aug. 1 to 13 last. Captain Buckley states that the entraining and detraining was orderly, and proceeded with but slight confusion. The availability of the grounds and their situation, he says, was excellent, and could afford facilities for camping 4,000 troops. Among other things Captain Buckley says:

"The proficiency shown by the command on the drill ground after the first few days was well illustrated and demonstrated during the ceremonies held during the camp. Their discipline and use of cover also showed marked improvement after the first day of the field maneuvers. Their appearance and marching in the ceremonies was most favorably commented upon by officers of the United States Army not on duty at the encampment, but who were visitors while it lasted. The commissioned personnel was very intelligent, energetic, painstaking and soldierly. They were, moreover, very careful and correct in all matters concerning military etiquette. Many of the officers had seen service in the Spanish-American War, and one or two in the war of the Rebellion. The conduct of the enlisted men in camp was in the highest degree commendable. There was no disorder of any kind noticed by me in or out of camp during the entire two weeks of the encampment. The saluting and military courtesy was most carefully observed by them, and in those few cases that I noticed where it was lacking it was through ignorance, the man being usually a recruit of very short service.

"The camp was broken at the last note of the general in a most soldier-like and expeditious manner. The food was prepared by experienced hired cooks when in camp, but when out of camp, on maneuver or marches, by the men themselves or by cooks specially detailed from the company. The food appeared, at frequent inspections by me, to be especially well prepared and with very little waste.

Captain Buckley reports that guard duty was well performed, officers and N.C.O. usually being well instructed. Company records were well kept, and he praises the business like way in which the camp was conducted and stated that every detail was carried out in a thorough and soldierly manner, and that the camp was in no sense a junket.

INSTRUCTION FOR MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

The experiment of establishing a school of instruction for the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia is to be tried this season with Capt. Walter M. Lindsay, 6th Regiment, as instructor, and much benefit is expected to result. It is proposed to furnish instruction covering two distinct branches. Course "A" will embrace the elementary principles of Constitutional, International and Statute Law, also the constitution of the more pertinent Army Regulations and General Orders with which every officer should be familiar. Course "B" will include the subject matter suggested by the words "Security and Information" to be supplemented after a fair working knowledge of patrols, outposts and reconnaissance has been obtained by instruction in military map reading and problems. Captain Lindsay, in announcing the new system of instruction, says:

"Subject matter approved by the instructors of the Staff College and Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will be furnished to the students for weekly study. This will be supplemented by lists of questions, examination blanks, maps for reference, etc., from time to time, all calculated to aid the student in acquiring a theoretical and practical knowledge of the subjects laid down. For the coming school year it is proposed to furnish instruction papers covering a period of thirty weekly lessons. During this period there will be furnished for each student one sheet in each course every week. The matter on these sheets should be studied very carefully. Following these will come other blanks as hereinbefore suggested. Text books will not be required in order to follow the courses laid down. But such officers as care to may refer with distinct advantage to the following:

"Course A.—The Constitution of the United States. General Orders No. 4, A.G.O., Washington, 1902. Army Regulations, General Orders No. 52, A.G.O., Washington, 1902. General Orders No. 100, A.G.O., Washington, 1883.

"Course B.—The Service of Security and Information. (Wagner.) Field Service Regulations. (Prepared by General Staff.) Military Map Reading. (Beach.)"

On application to Captain Lindsay a complete list of the authorized text books used at the Staff College and Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will be furnished, together with the prices and names of publishers. "As the plan of instruction proposed," says Captain Lindsay in conclusion, "is experimental, and as it is the desire to establish a system which will best meet the requirements of the militia service, suggestions and criticisms of the present plan are invited from time to time."

All communications should be addressed to Walter M. Lindsay, captain, 6th Inf., M.V.M., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. D.—Write to the commandant of the Soldiers' Home, Tegus, Me., for the information you desire.

S. F. A.—Enlisted men in the Army or Navy, who may own unimproved property, must pay taxes like other citizens. They are governed by the laws of the State in which the property is owned.

W. S. S.—The headquarters of each regiment of National Guard are furnished with copies of general orders issued by the War Department, thought to be of interest to National Guard officers. They are distributed or should be to officers of regiments, besides being kept on file in the office of the regimental adjutant. The orders are published in the Army and Navy Journal each week.

S. N.—You can get the information you desire from Lieut. A. S. Jones, secretary N.R.A., Passaic, N.J.

G. M.—Russel D. Harrison is adjutant general of the United Spanish War Veterans, and his address is 706 Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

E. L. B. asks: (1). Where are the 7th and 15th Cavalry booked for in the next three years or as far distant as is known, also where were they stationed in the last three years? Answer: The 7th Cavalry will probably go to the Philippines in 1905. The regiment has been stationed in Georgia. See our Army table. The 15th Cavalry is to be stationed at Fort Ethan Allen. (2). I received \$26.00 from the Government for two months' extra pay for foreign service; ought it not be \$31.20 or at \$15.00 per month, as that is active service pay? Answer: You were paid correctly.

READER asks: What steps are required to obtain permission for an enlisted man having two years' service, a diploma of graduation from a technical school, and good moral habits) to take the examination as per G.O. No. 55, W.D., March 24, 1904, without first taking the examination prescribed in G.O. No. 47, W.D., Nov. 2, 1903. Answer: He must first take the examination prescribed by G.O. 47. Then if he desires to be assigned to the Artillery Corps, he is required to take a second examination only in the subjects prescribed in Pars. 6, 7, 8 and 9 of G.O. 55 of March 24, 1904.

G. O. asks the whereabouts of Frank Motter in the Hospital Corps, U.S.A. Answer: There is no such man in the Hospital Corps, U.S.A.

R. F. asks: About when will the 14th Infantry return to the United States, and where will the regiment probably be stationed? Answer: Next spring. Probably to Vancouver Barracks; not definitely decided.

GREEK asks what the standing of the firm of Pennebaker and Jones, attorneys, of Washington is. Answer: So far as we can learn the firm is all right.

M. R. asks: If a man put three years in the Field Artillery and re-enlist in the Infantry, and has eleven

months in on this enlistment can he get his discharge so he can re-enlist in the 5th Battery, Field Art., to go to the Philippine Islands. Answer: Write to the Military Secretary, Washington, D.C., for this information.

W. P. O. asks: Any information regarding the possible movement of the 16th Infantry to the Philippines. About when are they scheduled to start? Are there now any Army transports lying at New York, and is there any probability that the regiment will be sent by way of Suez? Answer: Nothing is known of the 16th Infantry going to the Philippine Islands. See list of transports published each week in our columns.

HEAVY ARTILLERYMAN asks: (1). Do I have to get permission from the Military Secretary to re-enlist for General Recruiting Service after seven years' continuous service in the Coast Artillery, and have credentials as to be an efficient clerk? Answer: Enlistments for General Recruiting Service are not made. The Service is supplied by transfer of enlisted men with good recommendation. (2). What is the farthest point West I can enlist for the East? Answer: There are no orders governing in this respect. (3). Suppose I re-enlist at St. Paul, Minn., for General Recruiting Service and ask to be assigned to a certain station, say New York city or vicinity, would the recruiting officer send me there, or where would I be assigned to? And would I have to pay my own fare from St. Paul to the East? Answer: See No. 1. (4). Can I get four months' furlough from the recruiting office, having had no furlough during my present enlistment. Answer: This can be ascertained only by making official application.

G. S. asks: Infantry Drill Regulations 1904. Having executed the loadings and firings, close order, standing, and it is desired to execute other movements, at what command does the rear rank fall back to its normal position, and under what paragraph of the new regulations is this prescribed? Answer: The rear rank moves back to forty inches when order arms is executed. Par. 144 or 145.

M. A. C. asks: (1). When are examinations held for enlisted men for commission in Regular Army? Answer: May 1. (2). Can an enlisted man serving in Alaska, compete in the examination, if so how long before the appointed time for examination should he make application? Answer: Several months. (3). After candidate becomes eligible how long before he receives his commission? Answer: Immediately.

L. M. M.—Although the Army Regulations provide only for the salute of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Volunteers and Militia, from enlisted men, we find that Par. 9, Army Regulations, edition of 1904, gives a veterinarian of Cavalry or Artillery, rank next after a 2d lieutenant, and by decision of the Secretary of War, May 9, 1902, as their duties are such as to require them to give orders to enlisted men, they are entitled to receive the customary salute from enlisted men. Our answer given in our issue of Nov. 5, must be modified accordingly.

A. L. D.—The issue of passes is governed by your post commander, who can grant them or not, as he sees fit.

BORN.

CARSON.—To the wife of Capt. Thomas G. Carson, 10th U.S. Cav., at Fort Washakie, Wyo., on Oct. 31, 1904, a son, Thomas Gillespie Carson, Jr.

SHANE.—On Sept. 23, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. L. Shane, U.S.N., a son.

MARRIED.

BASH—RUNKLE.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1904, by the Rev. Bradford Leavitt, Bertha, only daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Runkle, of New York, to Capt. Louis Hermann Bash, 7th U.S. Inf.

CAMPBELL—KNOX.—Asst. Surg. Franklin E. Campbell, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Baxter Knox, at Weston, Mass., on Monday, Nov. 7, 1904.

DOUGLAS—WILSON.—At Norfolk, Va., Nov. 9, 1904, Lieut. Richard Spencer Douglas, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Wilson.

FULLER—COTCHETT.—At Seattle, Wash., Oct. 15, 1904, War. Mach. John J. Fuller, U.S.N., and Miss Euphrosyne Cotchett, sister of Lieut. Walter V. Cotchett, U.S.A.

HUNTER—MARTIN.—At New York city, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1904, Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Martin.

NICHOLS—WHYTE.—At Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 24, 1904, Lieut. Ode C. Nichols, U.S.A., and Miss Jessie Hart Whyte.

PRATT—DUNCAN.—At Stillwater, Minn., Oct. 26, 1904, Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Lee Duncan.

TAYLOR—DE LOFFRE.—At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Nov. 3, 1904, Lieut. William Remsen Taylor, 3d U.S. Cav., and Miss Adile Eugenia DeLoffre.

WINSHIP—DILLON.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 3, 1904, Lieut. Emory Winship, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine May Dillon.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Portland, Ore., Oct. 25, 1904, Mrs. Minnie

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Anderson Allen, wife of Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th U.S. Inf., and daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Thomas M. Anderson. Interment in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

DUNCAN.—At Gadsden, Ala., Nov. 3, 1904, Dibble Duncan, infant son of Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Duncan.

LINDSAY.—At Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 9, 1904, Eva Germaine, the infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay, 13th U.S. Inf.

MOORE.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, 1904, Miss Ida N. Moore, daughter of the late Col. Maurice Moore, formerly of the 6th U.S. Inf.

RANDALL.—At Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 7, 1904, Major E. L. Randall, U.S.A., retired.

SHINN.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 1, 1904, Mr. John B. Shinn, formerly captain, U.S.A.

STONE.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 31, 1904, Mrs. Lilley Wood Stone, wife of the late Charles Allston Stone, formerly lieutenant, U.S.N., who resigned in 1897, and daughter of the late Chief Engr. William W. Wood, U.S.N., who was drowned in 1882.

JONES.—At Jamestown, R.I., Oct. 23, 1904, the little daughter of Lieut. T. A. Jones, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

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is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSTON'S SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the best medicine to use during the teething period.

Our Naval Apprentice tells this story: "A drastic lesson in civility was administered aboard the receiving ship Hancock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard a short time ago by Chaplain William H. I. Reaney, who, like President Roosevelt, has made a study of the Japanese system of physical training. A number of recruits had recently been received, and among them was a six-foot Westerner. This man from the start tried to bully his shipmates. He picked out as his special 'mark' a quiet little chap who seemed particularly far from home among the other men. Chaplain Reaney noticed what was going on but did not interfere. Finally happening to be walking the deck, wearing the cassock of his church, with prayer book in hand, he noticed some particularly exasperating persecution by the bully. This so angered the priest that he deliberately walked to the bully, seized him by the side of the face, and with a powerful side swing threw him spinning to the deck. Not a word followed from either side. The chaplain continued aft and reported himself as having 'knocked down a man.' The man did not show up to press the charge, however, and the efficiency of the Japanese Jiu Jitsu had been demonstrated."

The Electro-Dynamic Company, manufacturers of all kinds of electrical machinery, announce the removal of their plant from Philadelphia to avenue A and North street, Bayonne, N.J.

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FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Nov. 7, 1904.

On Tuesday evening the officers and ladies of the post gave a reception to Col. H. W. Hubbell and family. The reception was held in the library which was most beautifully decorated for the occasion, with flags and streamers, the post colors, magnolia bows, ferns and evergreens, and the ceiling was festooned in palm leaf fan ferns. The credit of the decoration rested with Sergeant Casey of the 9th Company, who did an immense amount of work to get the room in order. On the committee in charge of the reception were Capt. H. J. Hatch, Mrs. J. E. Stephens, Miss Grace B. Perry, Lieut. L. C. Crawford, Lieut. M. P. Andruss, Mrs. John Storck, Lieut. J. M. Coward, Mrs. H. J. Hatch, Mrs. M. P. Andruss, Capt. W. F. Hase, Mrs. Leroy S. Lyon and Mrs. B. W. Perry. The officers' club gave an informal Halloween party on Monday evening. Capt. W. F. Hase was manager and Lieut. M. P. Andruss acted as the ghost, greeting the guests at the front door and offering the "glad hand," which was in a glove soaked in ice water. The usual number of pranks were played on the guests, and delightful refreshments were served.

Capt. Thomas Perry, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, has returned from an extended trip in the North and especially in New York. Capt. F. S. Strong, 20th Co., C.A., has reported for duty, but he does not expect to remain here, as he has been informed that he is to be detailed in the Inspector General's Department in Washington. Capt. Clyde S. Ford, asst. surg., has reported for duty and taken charge of the post hospital. Dr. F. E. Jenkins and Mrs. Jenkins have gone to their old home near Philadelphia for two months leave. Lieut. L. C. Crawford, Art. Corps, has returned from a trip to Washington after a month's leave.

Col. H. W. Hubbell and his adjutant, Lieutenant Coward, went to Fort Morgan on an inspection trip last Thursday. Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon and Mrs. Lyon have gone to the World's Fair. Lieut. Franc Lecocq left on Wednesday evening for his new station at Fort Morgan. We had another fire on the post last Saturday, at mid-

night, and the building occupied by the negro carpenters near the pumping works, was totally destroyed.

A Sunday school was organized last Sunday morning with Mrs. Hubbell as superintendent.

The Army and Navy are to have a target competition in about two weeks. Ten men will be selected from each side, and a most interesting contest is expected. Ensign R. S. Manley, U.S.N., and Lieut. J. M. Coward, Art. Corps, will have charge of the meet.

Col. and Mrs. Hubbell gave an afternoon at home last Friday, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the officers and ladies of the post and from the navy yard. The commanding officers' quarters are most beautifully furnished with all manner of Oriental, Chinese and Japanese tables, rugs and hangings.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 4, 1904.

Several pleasant functions have been given at the yard this week, quite the most important of which was the tea at the home of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Glennon—between the hours of four and six on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 1, at which their only daughter, Miss Isabel Glennon, made her formal debut. The handsome home of the Glennons had been artistically decorated for the occasion and the results were very pleasing. Flags, graceful branches of peppers, great bunches of bright scarlet geraniums, festoons of smilax, green gloved electric lights, potted plants, ferns, acacia branches and yellow chrysanthemums, served to beautify the house. In the dining room pink and green colors were used. The green globes of the main chandelier were shaded with pink and the combination of the two colors gave the effect of moonlight. Mrs. Glennon and Miss Isabel Glennon were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Randolph Harrison, Mrs. J. J. Knapp, Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, Mrs. James H. Bull, Mrs. John Irwin, Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall, of Vallejo, Miss Lily McCalla, Miss Frances Waggoner, Miss Williamson, Miss Patty Palmer, of Vallejo, Miss Courtney Collins, Miss Shepley, Miss Williams and Miss Simons. Miss Glennon will doubtless enjoy a very gay winter as her mother is a San Francisco woman and has many friends in the metropolis who will do much to make her daughter's first season a delightful one. The guests at Tuesday's affair included a large number from town in addition to the naval contingent.

Mrs. B. F. Tilley was hostess at a very enjoyable card party on Monday afternoon last, complimentary to Mrs. A. W. Bacon and her daughter, Miss Alice Bacon, of Santa Barbara, who have been spending the past two weeks here. It was a jolly reunion of one of the seven-handed euchre clubs which flourished here several years, to which Mrs. Bacon belonged during the time that Pay Inspector Bacon was on duty at this station. Many of the original members were present, besides a number of ladies who have more recently joined the Navy contingent. The wide porch on which the tables were set was completely housed in with flags of all nations, with potted plants and flowers, all combining to make the place an ideal one for a warm autumn afternoon. Those invited by Mrs. Tilley to meet the guest of honor were Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. F. B. Zahm, Mrs. Frances Sherman, Mrs. James H. Bull, Mrs. David Potter, Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, Mrs. Charles P. Bagg, Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Mrs. J. J. Knapp, Mrs. George E. Ranson, Mrs. McDougal and Mrs. J. E. Palmer.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry C. Gearing arrived here from Annapolis on Tuesday, and are at present staying at the Bernard Hotel in Vallejo. They will probably move to this yard in the course of the next week as Commander Gearing has been assigned to the house designated for the use of the aide. It is his first term of duty at this yard and the first visit of his wife and daughter to this coast.

Mrs. Francis H. Sherman and Miss Sherman, who have been staying in Vallejo during the time that the U.S.S. Petrel, of which Commander Sherman is the commanding officer, was at this yard, have returned to San Francisco, where they will probably remain during the winter. Mrs. Elmer W. Clark, wife of Captain Clark of

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the Army, is expected to arrive from the Philippines shortly on a visit to relatives in San Francisco. Mrs. Clark was a well known society girl of San Francisco prior to her marriage. Mrs. J. E. Palmer, of San Francisco, is visiting here as the guest of Mrs. F. B. Zahm.

Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley entertained a number of friends at dinner recently. The table decorations were entirely in yellow and covers were laid for Mrs. A. W. Bacon, Miss Alice Bacon, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Knapp, Lieut. Alexander N. Mitchell, of the Independence, and Mrs. Mitchell.

Miss Alice Bacon was the guest of honor at a small, but none the less delightful hop given by the officers of the yard on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2. Countess flags were used in the decoration of the sail loft. The guests were received by Mrs. B. F. Tilley and Mrs. A. W. Bacon and included P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Royall R. Richardson, Mrs. A. A. McAllister, Mrs. McCrea, of Vallejo, Miss Alice Bacon, Miss Courtney Collins, Miss Sherman, the Misses Williams, Capt. B. F. Tilley, Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, Thomas Driscoll, of San Francisco, Capt. Macker Babb, U.S.M.C., of the San Francisco Naval Training Station, Lieut. Alex. B. Mikell, U.S.M.C., of the U.S.S. Solace, Ensign Brown and Midshipman John S. Abbott, of the Petrel, and Benjamin Tilley.

Miss Caroline Merry, who has spent much time here as the guest of Mrs. William McEntee, is at present the guest of Miss Constance Borrowe, at Sausalito. She will leave the middle of this month for New Orleans to join Mrs. Merry and proceed to Costa Rica, where her father is the United States Minister. Mrs. Charles P. Huff has gone to the Puget Sound Navy Yard, where she will join her husband, Ensign Huff, at present attached to the monitor Wyoming.

Thomas Driscoll came up from San Francisco on Wednesday last to attend the hop given that evening in honor of his fiancée, Miss Alice Bacon. While here he was a guest at the home of Pay Insp. Leeds C. Kerr. Fritz Kempff came up from Berkeley this week on a visit to friends at the yard. Mr. Kempff is well known here, the family having lived at Mare Island for some time, six or seven years ago when Rear Admiral Kempff

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The Remedy which has kept so many thousands fit and well during the last half-century will also keep you in good health to-day. Always keep the world's family medicine handy. It is a veritable "Little Doctor" in the Service.

Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Swelling after meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, and all nervous and trembling sensations are relieved by using Beecham's Pills.

A dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken in such doses as will suit you, will cleanse the bowels, give tone to the stomach, gently stimulate the liver, remove bile, purify the blood, and, in short, soon make you conscious of the fact that every organ of the body is healthfully performing its allotted functions.

In fact, BEECHAM'S PILLS make life worth living by putting your system in condition to enjoy it.

Sold by Druggists at 10c. and 25c. Or mailed by B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York City, if your druggist does not keep them.

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Uncle Sam, in the person of ten of his government officials, is always in charge of every department of our distillery. During the entire process of distillation, after the whiskey is stored in barrels in our warehouses, during the seven years it remains there, from the very grain we buy to the whiskey you get, Uncle Sam is constantly on the watch. We dare not take a gallon of our own whiskey from our own warehouse unless he says it's all right. And when he does say so, that whiskey goes direct to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE OF PURITY AND AGE, and saving the dealers' enormous profits. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is the best for medicinal purposes. That's why it is preferred for other uses. That's why we have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

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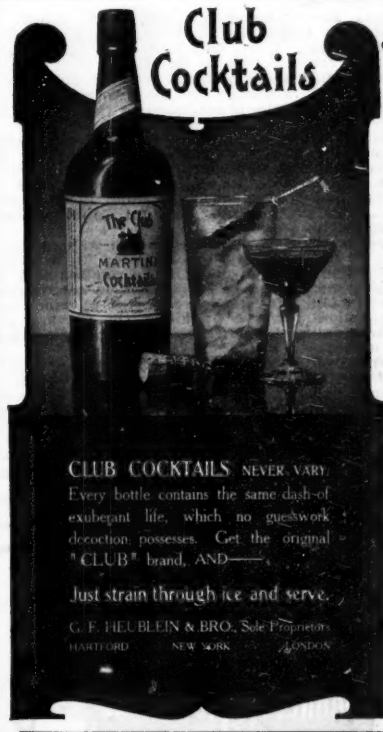
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JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agts, New York.

was commandant here. Mr. Kempff returned to Berkeley Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla and Miss Stella McCalla, who left for the East a couple of weeks ago, are at present in Boston, but are expected to return to Mare Island in a short time.

A welcome addition to the navy yard contingent has just been made in the persons of P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Royall R. Richardson, who arrived several days ago, and are now settled in their quarters at the naval hospital. Dr. Richardson has recently been attached to the Wash.

The work on the U.S.S. Solace is rapidly nearing completion, and all indications point to her being ready for sea by Dec. 1, the date named for her sailing.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 7, 1904.

The Fort Sheridan Social Club, which is an organization made up mainly from men of the garrison, gave their first dance of the season in the mess hall Saturday evening. The hall was divided by huge flags and with the men in their full dress uniforms, the scene was a very pleasing one. A number of the officers of the post attended the dance, and all report a very good time. It is understood that these affairs are to be repeated frequently during the coming winter.

The addition to the guard house is rapidly nearing completion, and it is understood a number of general prisoners will be sent here as soon as the addition is completed. Work is being pushed rapidly on the Sheridan road, and it is expected that the road will be completed by the end of this month.

The post football team went to Waukegan last Sunday and were very shabbily treated. The spectators became a howling mob the moment the soldiers scored, and crowded on to the field threatening to "do" the soldiers, and interfering with the play. After about ten minutes play in the second half, Lieut. H. B. Hacker, the captain of the team, withdrew the team from the field and left for Fort Sheridan. The conduct of the soldiers' team was in marked contrast to this, as the men were quiet and orderly, and behaved themselves like gentlemen.

Miss Moore, sister of Capt. J. T. Moore, made the captain a short visit last week and attended the hop Friday night. Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Newcomb returned Sunday from a trip to the East. Miss Newcomb, who accompanied them, stopped over at Johnstown, Pa., to attend the wedding of Miss Gageby to Lieutenant Cocheu, A.C., who is stationed at this post. Lieut. W. E. Persons, 11th Inf., recently promoted from the 21st, spent a few days in the post this week, calling on old friends. Lieut. Frank Geere, A.C., made a flying visit to the post this week, on his way West. Judge Grosscup and his secretary of Chicago, were at Mrs. Merriam's Friday last and attended the hop. Lieut. Rawson Warren, 11th Cav., left this week for California, where he is to spend his leave.

The general court-martial, which was convened for the trial of Captain Phillips, completed its work last Friday and adjourned. A board of commissioners have been holding meetings here for a week in connection with the Government purchase of the plot of land between the reservation and the tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. No report of their work has been given out as yet.

General Funston, the department commander, accompanied by the Hon. John Morley, M.P., and a distinguished party, arrived at the post Monday morning in a special train and were given a review. A short Artillery drill followed the review including firing by platoon and by battery, after which the party inspected the barracks, mess hall, etc. The Infantry and Cavalry made a particularly fine appearance, all the men wearing the new dress uniform.

A meeting of members of the Military Order of the

Carabao is to be held shortly, for the purpose of organizing a corral.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 30, 1904.

The reception given on Friday evening, Oct. 28, by the officers and ladies was a most elegant and enjoyable affair. It is the beginning of a series of formal hops that are to be given during the winter which promise much pleasure for the garrison and the society people of Salt Lake City. The ball room was tastefully decorated with large and small flags, the regimental colors of the 29th Infantry, the guidons of the 12th Battery, F.A., the sabers and trumpets of the 22d Battery, F.A., and geometrical figures made of brightly burnished bayonets. The brightness of the decorations, together with all the new full dress uniforms of the officers made a scene of brilliancy that will not soon be forgotten. Col. and Mr. B. C. Lockwood, Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Jamerson, Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Morrow and Lieutenants Beebe, Smart and Allen were the hosts and hostesses of the evening and received the guests.

Mrs. Ely, the wife of Capt. F. D. Ely, commissary, 29th Inf., has joined her husband after a summer at home in the East. Capt. John F. Madden and his mother are comfortably settled in quarters No. 18.

Mrs. Lockwood will entertain the card club on next Friday evening. The card club was recently formed and includes all the officers and ladies of the garrison. It will meet twice a month during the winter.

Capt. and Mrs. John E. Woodward entertained at dinner on the evening of the reception in honor of their sister, Miss Judge, of Salt Lake City.

At the recent department athletic meet, Capt. F. J. Morrow, Q.M., won the championship in lawn tennis for singles, and together with Lieut. E. E. Haskell, the championship of the department in doubles. They have brought back beautiful cups and steins which were the prizes.

The department trophy is now on exhibition in the post exchange, and is substantial proof of the good work done by the post team in Denver, where it defeated all the other posts of the department in field and track events, baseball and the tug-of-war.

Capt. and Mrs. Jamerson recently entertained at cards in honor of Miss Jamerson, the captain's sister, who is visiting them.

The post football team is getting into good shape and promises to defeat some of the best teams of the State. The large number of discharges occurring in the two batteries of Artillery, which have to be replaced with recruits, will soon completely change those organizations.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Nov. 3, 1904.

Capt. George W. Helms, adjutant, 19th Inf., departed Wednesday for Virginia to visit relatives, on a three months' leave. Lieut. Rufus Dietrich, of Co. G, Washington N.G., has been given permission to attend the school for commissioned officers, which was opened yesterday, and will continue until April 1.

Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Sladen, with their child, are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston. Chaplain and Mrs. S. J. Smith have returned to the post. Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Screws, with their young son, left the barracks Wednesday for Montgomery, Ala. They expect to be gone three months.

Saturday last was held day at the barracks, the sports taking place under the direction of Major James B. Goe. Capt. and Mrs. John Howard, who left for the East two months ago to visit relatives, are expected back by the end of next week. Among the late arrivals at the barracks are Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Hadsell, with their children. They have just returned from the St. Louis fair, where Lieutenant Hadsell had been detailed for duty during the summer.

Pvt. F. R. Stubbs, of Co. K, 19th Inf., who shot Pvt. Thomas C. Van Diver, of the same company at the encampment on American Lake, on July 9, though acquitted of the charge of murder by the superior court of Pierce county, will have to stand trial again for his life before a military court which is shortly to be convened at Vancouver Barracks.

FORT WADSWORTH.

Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Nov. 6, 1904.

A very pleasant informal hop was given by the officers and ladies of Fort Wadsworth to their friends on Staten Island on Nov. 3, at the new squad room attached to the new range finders. There were nearly 100 invitations issued and a very few regrets were received.

The guests were received by the ladies of the post, Mesdames Richmond, Wyeth, Kessler, Whistler, Carmichael and Martindale. Fort Hamilton sent a contingent to represent them.

This is the first entertainment that the garrison has given for a long while, and it is hoped that it is the first of a series to be given during the winter.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., ordered to command. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, in temporary command.

(a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.

(b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.

2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.

Hydrozone

Cures

Sore Throat

A Harmless Antiseptic.

Endorsed by the medical profession. Send ten cents to pay postage on free trial bottle. Sold by Leading Druggists. Not genuine unless label bears my signature:

Prof. Charles H. Hurd

Dept. V. 63 Prince St., N. Y.

Write for free booklet on Rational Treatment of Disease.

- (a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Chicago, Ill.
- (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.
- (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr. Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
- (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.
- (b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
- (a) The Department of California—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A., ordered to command about Oct. 10.
- (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
- (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
- (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.
- (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Barracks, D.C.; B, Presidio, Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C., A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, F, G, H, I, in Philippines. Address Manila. K, organizing at Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and E, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; J, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
- 4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.
- 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; C, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.
- 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.
- 7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, and D, Fort Myer, Va.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Chickamauga, Ga.
- 8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas.
- 9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 13th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

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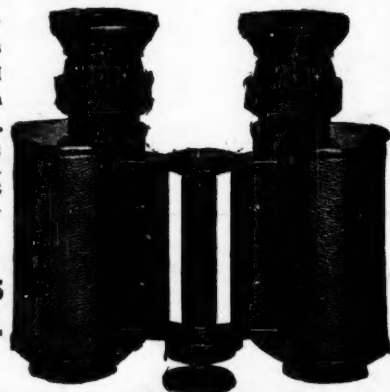
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